CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,255—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hbd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Oct.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3327	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3044	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5065	1000	L. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	50	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4196	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	about
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
PEKIN	3808	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"

THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

"CITY OF PERTH".....5th November.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins. Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, "City Line of Steamers."

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "BARAWA," Captain ——, which left Zanzibar on the 4th will arrive here about the 18th inst., and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

S. S. "NYANZA" Captain Simons, will sail direct for Zanzibar, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890, Mozambique and Ibo, cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
68, Bazar Gate Street, 10th October, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 19th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 13th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 18th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th October, 1890.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.
Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,, 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,, 450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,, 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,, 550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	,, 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,, 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,, 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,, 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,, 850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Bath Tubs Travellers', with Cover).	Piano Insulators.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Stools.
Canteen Baskets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Carpets.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Sheeting.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Snuffs.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	TABLE LINEN.
Counterpanes.	Teas, Neilgherry.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TOBACCOS.
D'Oyleys Eau de Stuttgart.	Toilette Table Covers.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Towels.
Folding Furniture.	Traveller's Requisites.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Warming Stoves.
Luncheon Baskets.	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent (Folding.)

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

MAHABLESHWAR.

TREACHER and Co., LD., beg to announce that their BUSINESS at MAHABLESWAR will be OPENED on October 16th. Departments—Drugs, Medicines, Wines and Stores.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

CHEAVIN'S

PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer, Complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	10 0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	10 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	13 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	18 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	22 0
,, 2 Five gallon size	25 0
,, 3 Six gallon size	32 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	Rs. 2, 4-8, & 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY STOCK & SHARE COMPANY.

THE BAGHMUNDI GOLD PROSPECTING SYDICATE, LIMITED.

PROMOTED BY MESSRS. BIRD & CO., CALCUTTA,

CAPITAL RS. 3,00,000.

of which 25,000 shares have been reserved for allotment in Bombay.

THE unappropriated balance will be alloted to the first applicants up to 4 p.m., WEDNESDAY, October 15th, at one rupee two annas per share.

The shares reserved for Calcutta were applied for five times over and the latest quotations are four annas premium.

There is every prospect of investors reaping a very handsome and immediate profit and the opportunity offered should not be allowed to slip.

Quotations of all the Bengal Gold Shares have advanced from two to eight annas. Prices, which cover brokerage, may be ascertained on application and the latest quotations will be forwarded daily to all applicants.

THE BOMBAY STOCK & SHARE COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—TAMARIND LANE.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

"HEM-STITCH." "SPECIAL VALUE."

GENTS. LADIES'

Rs. 8-8 to 18 PER DOZEN—ready for use.

12½ PER CENT. CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT = 2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6	
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from ,,	6	
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks		,,	20
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles		,,	24
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs		,,	20
Do. do. do.	Gold Springs	,,	25
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic	from ,,	25	
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks		,,	35
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	from ,,	30	
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs		,,	35
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3	
Silver Framed do. do.	from ,,	18	
Gold Framed do do.	from ,,	35	

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from ,,	6	
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	8	
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	60	

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4	
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30	
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75	

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... from Rs. 100

Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25	
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20	

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles.....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER.

A certain cure for premature baldness causing the Hair to grow strongly and rapidly. Per case with full instructions Rs. 7.

Will produce a luxuriant growth of Hair after using for a short time.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies" and has an enormous Sale.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

GENERAL MERCHANTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.

A CHOICE VARIETY.

	Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	30 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	27 0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	25 0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	27 0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	30 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each 8 8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	8 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	7 8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	8 8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING
FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.

SHIRT MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES	from each 9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use	from per doz. 9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns	per doz. 6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables ; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs	Per yard 3 0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty	each 6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
GRAND SUCCESS. CRAMMED HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT, at 9 p. m.
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.
ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW FEATURES!
NEW HORSEMANSHIP!
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS!
NEW ACROBATIC ACTS!
ROARS OF APPLAUSE!
UNBOUNDED MERRIMENT!

Come and See the INIMITABLE DOGS and MONKEYS.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.
RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 p. m.

POONA RACES—1890.

SETTLING DAY for LOSERS SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Grand Stand, Poona from 1 to 4 p.m.

TOM LE MESURIER.,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Poona, 13th October, 1890.

BOOK-WORMS AND MIND-TAXERS.

Remember Squibb's
BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

A specific for Loss of Memory, restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from Diseases, excess, youthful errors, &c., &c.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	450
Maneckjee M. Hiramanek, Esq.	100
Nasarwanjee Bejanjee Dastur, Esq.	25
A. R. G.	5
B. J. Velati, Esq.	5
Framjee Sorabjee Bharucha, Esq.	25
Dr. Ranchordas Parmanandas	5
P. F.	5
Merwanjee Maneckjee, Esq.	7
A Zarthoshti	2
Sorab	1
A sympathising Parsi Lady	15
Aderjee Bejanjee Contractor, Esq.	20
Nanabhoy Maneckjee Gazdar, Esq.	10
G. R. G.	5
Maneckjee Merwanjee, Esq.	7
Dr. H. N. Servai	10
Nasarwanjee Dorabjee Panday, Esq.	5
13th October 1890. Total Rs..	702

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of February, 1891, for experimental lighting by Electricity of certain streets of the City of Bombay for a period of two years.

2. Forms of tender and schedule of conditions and a sketch of the portion of the City, showing the streets to be lighted may, on payment of Rupees Ten be obtained from the office of the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in cash (not to bear interest) or in Public Securities for that amount to be paid to the Chief Accountant of the Municipality of Bombay, which will be forfeited to the Corporation in case of refusal to sign the contract embodying the conditions mentioned in the Schedule above referred to.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Tenderer whose tender may be accepted, before signing the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, and at Byculla Depot where the same may be viewed on application:—

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender:—

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th October, 1890.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country, issued on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND..... $5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane, Calcutta.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED.—Another new consignment of KIOTO CROCKERY, ½ Dinner Set of 30 pieces for 6 persons, Rs. 14; Tea Set of 27 pieces, Rs. 6-8; Tea and Breakfast set 42 pieces, Rs. 10-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WANTED—A decent young European or Eurasian GOVERNESS for grown up children in a family up-country one who would travel. Apply personally to "A.," Esplanade Hotel, care of Manager.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to erect engine, boiler and gins in the Mofussil. Fair remuneration to a good man. Apply with copies of Certificates to "32," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Brand New Single Seated BROUGHAM, excellent design, suitable for Doctor or Lawyer, just unpacked. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND Co., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE new improved patent ARISTON to play long and round tunes in case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED VERIFIER of Railway Stores for a period of about 4 months. Applicants to state qualifications, salary expected, and how soon they can enter on duties. Applications will be received by the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, till forenoon of 25th October, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, BARODA STATE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on account of the Baroda State up to October the 25th instant, for the immediate supply of 50 tons of coal.

The coal must be Davison's West Hartly coal in large pieces filled in bags and delivered in Baroda in Railway Trucks.

By Order,
HURRICHAND GOPALL,
Executive Engineer, In charge Palaces.

THE BENGAL TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN COURSE OF INCORPORATION)

CAPITAL—Rs. 100,00,000.

TO BE ISSUED—Rs. 50,00,000.

THE TRUST will shortly be prepared to transact the following business, viz:—

To open current accounts.
To purchase and sell on behalf of constituents approved mining and other stocks.
To undertake discretionary orders.
To issue debentures in sums of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 payable to order or to bearer running for 3, 6 and 12 months, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. per annum respectively.
To grant advances on approved mining or other stocks.
To buy and sell Drafts on all the principal stations in India.
To conduct banking business of every description; terms to be ascertained at the office.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Managing Director.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1890, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution which had previously been proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th September, 1890.

The Article III of the Articles of Association be amended by the addition of the following words after the words "Fixed by the Board."

"The Board may also from time to time depute any one or two of its members to proceed on tour for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Factories of the Company or any one or more of them, or for any other purpose which the Board may deem advisable in the interests of the Company, and the remuneration of each Director so proceeding on tour until fixed in manner provided in Article No. 94 hereof shall be Rs. 30, per day, for every day he shall be absent from Bombay in addition to his travelling expenses."

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 18, Rampart Row, 3rd October, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for constructing the following works at Donakonda:—

1. Loco Foreman's Quarters (1 unit.)
2. Servants' Quarters for Loco Foreman's Quarters (1 units.)
3. European Drivers' Quarters (2 units.)
4. Servants' Quarters for European Driver's Quarters 6 units.)
5. Constructing Native Clerk's Quarters (2 units.)
6. Loco Menials Quarters (20 units), in 2 Blocks.

Tenders will be received up to the 25th instant. They should be sent in a sealed cover headed Tenders for.

The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted. Plan and section for Drivers quarters &c., and other information to be had on application to

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Kistna Division.
Resident Engineer's Office, 10th October, 1890.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list.....	Yds	7,300
" Blue	"	4,500
" Cavalry Grey Coarse.....	"	200
" Grey Mixture Coarse (for great Coats).....	"	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide.....	"	5,000
Serge, blue, ordinary.....	"	82,200
Serge Dark Green "	"	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE,
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary agonies of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1890, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... " 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest on Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA,

BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES.
FOR
HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and Decorative branches

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a fresh batch of First Class Arab horses has been landed lately ex. the s. s. "Pemba" and many other shipment are expected here weekly by every Mail and other steamers arriving from Busreh.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent [illegible], being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	300	6 pr. ct.	910
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	440
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	61
Beliary S & W Co. Ld. (Beliary)	871	500	all	2½pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	880xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	900
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	740
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	162
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga	2,400	500	500	3½pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,110
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	310
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	2½	600xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 / 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bomba / Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	315xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
apier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of Wales Fire In. Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	..	60
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher and Co	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,005
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	12
	..	..	..	..	17

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	450	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	51	110xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Mofussil Co	1,000	500	125	10	60xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422xd
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	510xd
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90xd
Sabapathy (Beliary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	500	50	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Volkart	1,200	230	250	..	200
	..	1,000		Rs. 80	620x

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18 ..	£18	..	do.	40

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	20-8
China Leaf	„	21-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	20 nom.
Do. Old	„	20-2 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	20-6
English Sovereigns	„	13-4
Do. Dragons	„	13-2
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„	106-10
Bycee Silver	„	105 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Mofussil Company, 3 p.m.
Monsoon Mud Sports.
Factory Commission.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; and Lancashire (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. of St. John (s), for Antwerp ; and Busheer (s), Cardiff.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Mail for the Persian Gulf closes at Karachi, at 7-50 p.m., to-day.

FAIR.—The annual Mahaluxmee fair will be held to-day, and will continue till the 23rd instant.

THE MARGAO RIOT.—On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, a solemn *Requiem Mass* was offered in the Church of Calangute, Bardez, for the repose of the souls who were killed during the disturbances in connection with the Municipal elections at Margao. The service commenced at 9 o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. Sebastiao da Costa, acolyted by the Revs. Amancio A. Correa and J. A. Lobo. After the final benedictions being pronounced the service closed, the band playing the Dead March.

VACUUM OILS.—The *Liverpool Courier* of September 19 says :—Next week Mr. C. C. Wakefield, Liverpool, manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, leaves for Bombay to open an office for the sale of the company's well-known oils. The temporary address in India will be, care of Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Company, 44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The company have been induced to open up trade in India by the great success which has attended them in the United States and the United Kingdom. It will be recollected that their extensive works are situated at Rochester, in the State of New York, while their Liverpool office is in The Albany, Oldhall Street.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Dongree Street, respecting the death of Abdoolali Ismaljee, aged 11 months. Deceased was the son of Ismaljee Allibhoy, a dealer in baskets. About 5-30 p.m. deceased was being carried by his brother, a lad about 6 years of age, from his house to his father's shop opposite. As he was going across the street a landau passed, and the horse knocked both the children down. A wheel of the landau went over the deceased who was killed on the spot, although the elder boy escaped unhurt. No blame is attached to the driver as the landau at the time was being driven slowly along the street, and the driver pulled up as soon as he could. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Gunbow Street, Fort, respecting the death of Cowasjee Byramjee Batliwalla, aged 42 years. Deceased had no employment, as he had been living on his property, which he recently lost. On that account was in very distressed circumstances. Deceased took ill while at his sister-in-law's house at Chickulwady, Tardeo, about noon on Monday, when he stated that he had taken two annas worth of poison on account of his distressed circumstances. He was at once placed in a victoria and removed to his residence in the Fort, where he was treated by Dr. Burjojee Hormusjee Dantra. But he did not recover, and died at 5-45 p.m. on Monday. The verdict was, "That the death of Cowasjee Byramjee Batliwalla was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.—A strange story comes from the village of Cusmane of a man, named Pedro Dias, who recently had a narrow escape from being buried alive. While at work he was taken seriously ill, and his master arranged to have him sent home to Goa. He was put in charge of another man, named Joaquim Fernandez, travelling the same way. On the road the unfortunate man Pedro Dias swooned. Fernandez could not rouse, him, and finally came to the conclusion, that the man was dead. His first idea was to bury him on the spot ; but the ground was very hard, and he had nothing to dig a grave with. He accordingly covered the body with a sheet, and placed stones at the corners to prevent the sheet being blown away. Then he went home, and conveyed the sad tidings to his companion's relations that Pedro was dead. The people were much amazed and shocked at the news coming upon them so unexpectedly ; and while they were weeping and mourning his loss a message was brought to them stating that Pedro had been found lying on the ground in a weak and helpless condition, unable to move. The man was, as may be guessed, conveyed home with all speed ; and the feelings of his relatives towards the man who had deserted him, and would have buried him, could he only have dug a hole, may be better imagined than described.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Barlow, Major, Bengal, RA, from leave, from England.
Humphrys, Lieut, Bo, 1st North Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Merriman, Col, Bo, RE, on duty, from Karachi.
Elmslie, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Lockhart-Muire, Lieut, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 14.

Merriman, Col, Bo, RE, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 15.

Barlow, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Battery will assist in manning the Forts on the occasion of the visit of his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts on the 18th instant. (Saturday.) Every member who can possibly be present to be in the ranks. The hour for the parade and other particulars will be published hereafter.

2. There will be gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 this morning and Friday morning ; and Carbine-drill at Head-quarters to-morrow evening at 6-30.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 15th October 1890.

1. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to have full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental tailor to have the Regimental Collar Ornaments put on.

4. The Regiment will parade for Route Marching on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's Parade of the season, it is requested that all who possibly can will be present.

5. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Monday next, the 28th instant :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

6. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

7. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Ammunition will be supplied on the Range.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

CHARGE OF INFRINGING THE PETROLEUM ACT.

BEFORE the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which Arthur Robert Sharpe, who was charged on the 30th ultimo, with infringing section 4 of the Petroleum Act, in having imported 10 drums, containing 80 gallons of "Economic Petroleum" composition and 10 drums, containing 80 gallons of "Economic Antifouling" composition per the s. s. Shanghai, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted for the Crown ; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Little, in laying the case before the Court, read the various Acts and sections prohibiting the importation of dangerous petroleum without a license. It was also prohibitory for a person to unload dangerous petroleum from any ship before the Chemical Analyser had sent in his report. In the present case Mr. Sharpe had imported 20 drums of dangerous composition, of the value of about Rs. 1,200. Out of two of these drums samples were taken and sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported on them as containing dangerous petroleum.

Mr. Bomonjee Framjee, Head Ganger in the Bombay Custom House, was the first witness called. He said :—A person, named Dewjee Lalljee, produced this manifest before me on the 4th of June, 1890, and it appears to have been signed by the defendant Mr. A. R. Sharpe. I told Dewjee Lalljee to bring two sample drums. I took a sample out of the two drums, one was marked M in a diamond and No. 19 in another. I took the open flash test. I found one took fire and the other flashed. A small cup is taken, and the liquid under reference is poured in a small light is introduced near the vapour, and one took fire and one flashed. The vapour that it gave smelt like naptha or petroleum. I laid my examination before the Assistant Collector at the Prince's Dock. The samples which were first sealed in the Prince's Dock were sent to the Chemical Analyser who sent his report on the 16th of June. Between the 17th or 19th Mr. Sharpe came for his goods. I told the accused that the samples had been sent to the Chemical Analyser who found them inflammable and of a dangerous variety. The accused said that the goods had not been ordered from England but bought by him in Bombay from somebody. I do not think he said anything about the person from whom he had bought the goods. I told Mr. Sharpe that as the consignment was found to be of an inflammable and dangerous character two unopen drums would have to be forwarded to the Chemical Analyser. Mr. Sharpe then had two drums brought to the Laboratory, and handed them over to me.

Mr. Little : Did you speak to Mr. Sharpe about the bill of entry ?—The accused admitted that the manifest (put in) was signed by him. The two drums which were sent to the Chemical Analyser are both here in Court. Ten of the tins are marked "Protective" and ten "Anti-Fouling."

Cross-examined.—The accused did not say that he was the agent for the manufacturers of this composition. When I saw the accused after the Chemical Analyser had made his report he was accompanied by another gentleman. I have a faint recollection that the accused told me that his name was Mr. Tothill, I should recognise him if I saw him. (Mr. John Burn Tothill was called.) Accused told me that Mr. Tothill was the agent for the manufactures of the composition. He did not tell me that Mr. Tothill was the agent for a new firm. I do not recollect his telling me that Mr. Tothill's firm were agents for other manufacturers of paint. The accused did not tell me that one of the conditions of Mr. Tothill's new firm was that he should not import any other composition except from those firms for which he was agent. Mr. Sharpe did not tell me that Mr. Tothill had asked him (the accused) to take over this consignment and that he agreed to take over the consignment, and act as agent for this composition. The accused said he believed the drums contained paint, and that he had no idea they contained any inflammable material.

Ms. Craigie : Are those two drums out of which you took the samples in the bottles, which you sent to the Chemical Analyser ?—No. Those two drums are at the Mazagon Powder Bunder. I know nothing about the contents of these two drums. (Exhibits B and C.)

Mr. Craigie said he could not continue the cross-examination of this witness unless those two drums were produced, from which the samples had been taken. They contained solid substance while the liquid remained above.

Mr. Little then proposed to adjourn the case to allow the Chemical Analyser time to test the contents of all the drums.

Mr. Craigie strongly objected to this proceeding as it would put his client who had come prepared to answer the charge to a great deal of expense. Instead of adjourning the case the other witness could be examined in the meantime. Mr. Craigie informed his Worship that Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser, was in Court, and his evidence could be taken. His intentions were to show whether these samples in the bottles were samples of the compositions in the drums. He thought that his Worship would find that when these drums were opened a solid composition would be found in them with a thin liquid on the surface, which had been taken as samples.

Thomas David Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, examined, said. These two bottles containing the samples were delivered to me sealed on the 7th of June last. I examined their contents. One is labelled "Economic Protective Composition." I found the contents of this bottle to be dangerous petroleum under the Act, (Exhibit D.) The other bottle, labelled "Economic Anti-Fouling Composition" also contained dangerous petroleum under the Act.

Mr. Little : What do you mean by dangerous petroleum under the Act ?—Well, if you will show me the Act I will read it to you.

Mr. Craigie : I object to the Act being put into the hands of the witness.

Witness continues—I tested the contents of this bottle by Abel's Close Test. The result was that the contents of each bottle flashed at a temperature below 73° Fahrenheit. On the 19th June I received two drums (Exhibits B and C) and examined their contents I found Exhibit B to contain a thick dark brown liquid, which takes fire and burns continuously at the temperature of the air 82° Fahrenheit. By Abel's Close Test this sample flashed at 61° Fahrenheit. By the Polariscope Test I found it to transmit light at a point between 5 and 7½ degrees. I consider the liquid to be impure and dangerous petroleum mixture. I say it contains over 60 per cent. of dangerous petroleum. When I say it flashed I mean a sample which was drawn off by a syphon from the drum.

Mr. Craigie, in addressing his Worship, said that if the prosecution were not prepared to prosecute their case he would ask his Worship to dismiss it, and order the drums to be restored to his client. There was no *prima facie* case made out against his client in the information filed before his Worship. There was nothing to show that out of all these 160 gallons, there were 40 gallons of dangerous petroleum.

The Magistrate : It seems to me that an adjournment will be necessary to allow Dr. Barry time to ascertain what amount of dangerous petroleum was contained in this composition. Dr. Barry said that two tins contained 60 per cent. of dangerous petroleum.

Mr. Craigie : Dr. Barry, I believe, said there were 60 per cent. in the samples which he drow out of the drum by the syphon. I believe the greater portion of those drums is occupied by a solid composition, while a small amount of liquid is on the surface.

The Magistrate : It seems to me the first course is to allow Dr. Barry to test the drums. And if the evidence does not support the charge the prosecution will give you no further trouble in the matter.

Mr. Craigie : I will ask your Worship to bear in mind that the Government are the prosecutors in this case, and that my client is a poor man who has been put to a deal of expense. If the Government are not going to sustain their charge I will ask your Worship to award my client the costs of the case. I will further ask your Worship to direct that notice may be given to us about the time and place where the test must take place. We are entitled to be present at the test. I only know that this stuff travels all over England and no objection is offered as to its being of a dangerous nature.

The case was adjourned till Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

Pressure has risen slowly over the Circars and part of the Deccan, but fallen elsewhere ; the fall being brisk to rapid over Northern India. The depression is shown over the north-west angle of the Bay. It is slighter than of late. Calms and variable breezes are reported from North-western India and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the winds are cyclonic, circulating round the depression, the force being fresh in parts of Bengal. The mean temperature is below the average in Burma and Northern India, and above in other provinces. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, east of the North-West Provinces and the Peninsula. Sangar Island reports five inches ; Balasore, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Allahabad and Murmagao over two.

"IT may be true what some men say, It maun be true what a' men say." Public opinion endorses SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agent—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row Bombay.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

CLOSING meeting of the season, to be held on Wednesday, 15th October, 1890, behind Mariae Lines, to begin at 3-30 p.m.

Stewards.—Colonel Collingwood, Colonel Pearse, R. A., Messrs. J. L. Symons, A. A. Conroy, A. Craigie, G. K. Remington, H. C. Burder, P. B. Savile, F. C. Macrae, and Captain Baxter.

Honorary Secretaries.—Messrs. E. L. Burton and G. E. Schofield.

Note.—As time is limited, and the entries very numerous, competitors are requested to come to the starting point as soon as the bell rings, otherwise the event or race will be started without them.

1.—TENT-PEGGING FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

Military Prizes.—Three Prizes—1st prize cup ; 2nd prize, double bridle ; and 3rd price, hog spear.

Judges.—Colonel Collingwood and Colonel Pearse, R. A.

Rules.—Each competition has one try each way.

Marks.—3 for a peg taken and carried 15 yards ; 2 for a peg taken, but not carried 15 yards ; and 1 for a peg taken and touched.

Messrs. H. A. Lane, G. Macausland, A. H. King, C. H. Ross, J. A. Bateson, G. E. Schofield, N. S. Glazebrook, Capt. Jellett ; Messrs. E. E. Steel, D. Knight, A. D. Creagh, R. J. Bentinck, R. Wehrli, G. Brooks, A. Tod, W. Munro, W. T. Lidbetter, A. A. Conroy, D. Brooks, F. Burges, C. J. Windham, and R. Singer.

2.—SPIRAL RACE FOR HORSES AND PONIES.

Law prizes.—1st prize, polo bridle ; and 2nd prize, pair of spurs.

Judges.—Messrs. A. Craigie and H. C. Burder.

Mr J A Bateson's Chang.....Owner.....	}	1st heat.
Mr H C Proctor's Sheik..... „		
Mr G E Schofield's Demon..... „		
Dr Lloyd-Jones' Beauty.....Mr H A Lane.....	}	2nd heat.
Dr Lloyd-Jones' Tomy.....Owner.....		
Mr E E Steel's Crawler..... „		
Mr A D Creagh's Dorothy..... „		
Surgeon Jenney's Cavendish.R J Bentinck.....	}	3rd heat.
G Brook's Joey.....Owner.....		
W T Lidbetter's Caramel..... „		
D Brook's Roaney..... „		
G De Saono's Warlock..... „		
E E Steel's Jersy.....Owner.....	}	4th heat.
J C Keown's Baby..... „		
Sergt G Holbook's Banshee..... „		
F Burder's Firebrick..... „		
C J Windham's Tootsie.....Owner.....	}	5th heat.
R Singer's Polly..... „		

Note.—Winner of each heat in the final.

3.—JUMPING COMPETITION.

Judges.—Messrs. G. K. Remington and P. B. Savile.

Brokers' and Bachelors' prizes.—1st prize, cup ; 2nd prize, hunting crop ; and 3rd prize, cutting whip.

HORSES.

J L Symon's Albatross.....Owner.	
A Tod's Cabman..... „	
G E Schofield's Fire Engine..... „	
J Symington's Nancy Lee..... „	
J Symington's Sailor Boy..... „	
G H Macausland's Game Cock.....R J Bentinck.	
H Symon's Lapwing.....Owner.	
A Moir's Belzies..... „	
A Latimer's Dickie..... „	
G Brook's Joey.....D Brook,	
G W Moir's Grafton.....Owner.	
W Munro's Master Jack..... „	
A A Conroy's Stockman..... „	
A A Conroy's Kelpie..... „	

PONIES.

1st prize, two bar cups ; 2nd prize, pony snaffle and bridle ; and 3rd prize, racing spurs.

C H Ross' Skiffer.....Owner.	
J A Bateson's Dandy..... „	
J L Symon's Wehlat..... „	
H E Proctor's Sheikh..... „	
F C Allen's Grayling..... „	
C H Ross's Senator..... „	
Capt Jellett's Selim..... „	
Miss Langley's Lætus —.....R J Bentinck	
T P's Sherry.....Owner.	
E E Steel's Crawler..... „	
Dr Lloyd-Jones' Beauty..... „	
C Percy Jone's Silk..... „	
C H Ross's Coronet.....G E Schofield	
R J Bentinck's Whitanash.....H A Lane	
G R Scadell's Tinker.....C H Ross	
R Singer's Polly.....Owner	
E Tudor's Tuppence.....Keown.	

WANTAGE COMPETITION.

Judges.—Colonel Collingwood, Colonel Pearse, and Mr. H. Chalmers.

Bankers' prizes,—Prizes, four flasks.

Rules.—Teams of four, to ride over two hurdles, halt at the first flag, and all dismount. Two members of the team will advance to the second flag, half, and break four bottles by throwing stones. They will then re-join the horses, re-mount, and retire over two hurdles to the starting point. Marks given for time and style.

Team No. 1.—Light Horse—J. H. Symington, H. Symons, R. Wehrti, and R. Rogers.

Team No. 2, Pali Hill—J. L. Symons, F. C. Allen, H. W. Buckland, and C. H. Ross.

Team No. 3, Fort—E. E. Steel, N. S. Glazebrook. J. A. Bateson, and H. E. Proctor.

Team No. 4, Native Infantry—R. J. Bentick, A. D. Creagh, J. C. Keown, and C. Windham.

Team No. 5, Light Horse A—G. Neoir, D. Brooks, W. Munro, and A. H. King.

POSTILION RACE.

Ladies' prizes.—1st prize, pair of opera glasses ; 2nd and prize, pony snaffle and bridle.

Judges—Messrs. H. C. Burder and F. C. Macroe.

J A Bateson's.....Chang and Dandy.....Owner.	
Dr Lloyd-Jones'....Beauty and Tommy..... „	
N S Glazebrook's..Laddie and Kaugaroo..... „	
A D Creagh's.....Dorethy and another..... „	
C H Ross's.....Finker and Senator..... „	
D Brook's.....Jony and Cabman..... „	
F Burges'.....Firebrick and another..... „	
J C Keown's.....Silver Streak & Tuppence „	
J H Symington's..Sailor Boy and Slings..... „	

HORSE SCURRY.
W. I. T. C. Rules.

Merchants' prize.—A cup.

Judges.—Messrs. J. L. Seymour and A. A. Conroy.

Starter —Mr. G. K. Remington.

J H Symington's Sailor Boy.....R J Bentinck.	
D Knight's Sunshine.....Owner.	
A Moir's Belzies..... „	
W Munro's Master Jack..... „	
G E Schofield's Fire Engine..... „	

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY.
W. I. T. C. Rules.

Merchants' prizes—1st prize, saddle ; 2nd prize, set of pony clothing ; and 3rd prize, hunting crop.

Judges.—Messrs. J. H. Symons and A. A. Conroy.

Starter.—Mr. G. K. Remington.

C H Ross's Coronet.....Owner.	
J A Bateson's Chang..... „	
H E Proctor's Sheik..... „	
F G Allen's Grayling..... „	
Dr Lloyd-Jones' Beauty.....H A Lane.	
E E Steel's Crawler.....Owner.	
Capt Jellette's Selim..... „	
T P's Sherry..... „	
P Jone's Silk..... „	
R J Bentinck's Whitewash..... „	
G Service's Peter..... „	
Dr Lloyd-Jone's Tommy..... „	
J C Keown's Silver Streak..... „	
T Venable's Dane..... „	
Segt G Holbrook's Banshee..... „	
F Burges' Firebrick..... „	
Surgeon Jenney's Cavandish..... „	

OOLTA POOLTA RACE.

Rs. 2 sweepstakes. One-third goes to the rider of the first pony, and two-thirds to the owner of the last pony.

Judges.—Messrs. J. L. Symons and A. A. Conroy.

Starter.—Mr. G. K. Remington.

F C Allen's The Rat.....Mr E E Steel.	
O H Ross' Coronet.....Mr E Tudor.	
J Bateson's Chang.....Dr Lloyd-Jones.	
H E Proctor's Sheik.....G E Schofield.	
G E Schofield's Demon.....C H Ross,	
Dr Lloyd-Jones' Tommy.....J C Keown.	
R J Bentinck's Whitewash.....H E Proctor.	
E L Steel's Crawler.....G W Stone	
D Desaone's Worlock.....Surgeon Jenney.	
Surgeon Jenney's Cavendish.....F C Allen.	
E Tudor's Tuppence.....J A Bateson.	
J C Keown's Silver Streak.....R J Bentinck.	

Any pony not passing the winning post within one-and-a-half minutes of starting will be disqualified.

At the close of the sports, Mrs. Remington has kindly promised to present the prizes to the winners,

A band will be present on the spot.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Graham in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be ho

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BALES AND BUNDLES OF GREY AND COLOURED YARN, PAINT, SCREW PRESS, CARRIAGE AND HORSE, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 511 of 1890.

Goolabchand Hirachand.
vs.
Maganlal Gunput and another.

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the shop of the firm of Goolabchand Maganlal, in the house of Kanjee Khetsi, at the Yarn Bazar Pydhowni, a large quantity of dyed grey and bleached yarn in bales and bundles, as also casks of paint; iron screw for pressing bales of yarn &c., &c.

Also one roomy palanquin shigram with horse and harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

1 case superior white flannel.
1 „ blue black white flannal.
1 „ assorted color broad cloth.
2 „ blue black and black broad cloth superfine,
100 boxes candles.
1 case gauz brocade.
100 boxes whisky.
5 cases pilsiner beer.
5 „ champagne.
10 „ Trapp's gold sherry.
25 „ cunury sac.
6 „ liquor whiskey.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the complete going "Deccan Flour and Oil Mill" in Poona in the Bungalow of Mr. Ruttonjee Framjee Kolaporewalla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may be concerned (if not previously disposed of by private contract) will sell by Public Auction in Poona, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1890. Full particulars and list of stores will be printed in Catalogues.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 17th, instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the Head Quarters Bombay Police, Byculla—

A lot of unclaimed articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, 14, 2½ very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand single-seated office brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 chesnut Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flow r vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. I. B. HARGRAVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with out-house, stable, well, cook-room, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouse, stable, cook-room, &c., standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Lane, in Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,383 square yards or thereabouts, bound on the north by Nesbit Lane, on the south partly by the property of Cooverbai Jamsetjee Wadia and partly by the property of Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, on the east partly by the property of Framjee Cowasjee Banajee and partly by the property of Elias David Sassoon, and on the west by the property of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and new No. A16235, and Survey No. 568 and new No. 3612, and in the Municipal books under ward No. 6111 and 6117, Street No. 1 and 4, and is now in the occupation of Dr. McIVOY.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

The bungalow at present yields a monthly rental of Rs. 120.

SALE of valuable immovable landed property on the Parel Road Street No.,—close to the Bungalow lately occupied by the Persian Consul General. Messrs Bennett and Co. wil sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 1st November, at 4 p.m., by order of the parties concerned. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenaments, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying or being in and fronting the Chinchpoogly Road, containing by admeasurement 3213 Square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 605, New No. 1358 New Survey No. 2-3618, and bounded on or towards the east by the, property of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Parel Road, on or towards the north by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Khares, and on or towards the south by the property of Khalakdina Khalfonbhoy.

The above property is open to inspection every day between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. any offer privately made will be entertained by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Ditmar's Lamp Depot, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., and following days at 1 p.m. each day, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Lemma and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, carrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies' lockets, gentlemen's lockets, &c.

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-plated ware, binoculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminum pencils, nickel charms, &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS OLD WOOD, IRON &c. AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron &c.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thacker Kallianjee Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanand Essoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces of land, and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba, admeasuring in all 31 acres and 25½ goonthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Purshotam, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs. 127-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HUNSALI TANK ROAD AT DADUR.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khutry Hajee Ebrahim Khamisa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of March, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 22nd day of July, 1887.

All that piece of Government tocca land with the messuage or dwelling-houses bungalow, chawls, huts and indigo factory standing thereon, situate at Dadur, and on the north side of Hunsali Tank Road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,742 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 99, 99, 293 and 3, new Nos. 3653, 3654, 3387 and 15842, New Survey Nos. 1-2-1276 and 2-4-1286, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 3907 and Street No. 381 A, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Keroba Balcrishna and Bhowanishunker Balcrishna, and partly by the Government Dadur Distillery, on the west partly by the property of Vithul Jagoo Cowley and partly by the property of Jaffer Rahimtoola, on the north partly by the property of the said Jaffer Rahimtoola and partly by the property of Ramchunder Nana Josey, and on the south by the Hunsali Tank Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Khutry Hajee Ebrahim Khamisa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful.—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY' No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BASKETS AND DRY FISH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Station at Wari Bunder, on account of whomsoever it may concern—

12 bundles empty baskets, originally consigned to Mahomed Essamal, Wari Bunder to Nassick, Invoice No. 536 of 18-3-90
16 bundles dry fish Poona to Kalyan Invoice No. 120 of 6-6-90; consignee Karim Hoosen.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhooties.
5 „ grey T Cloth.
3 „ grey piece-goods of local mills.
1 bale colored cashmere.
3 cases white shirting.
2 „ doria and muslin.
1 case colored prints.

On account and at the risk of Jeewraz Madhowjee—
G C & Co. 2970 } 2218 } 2 cases white mulls. No. 6500.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jafferjee Jeevanjee—
1 case mixed vegetable.
12 cases asparagus.
59 „ green peas.

On account and at the risk of Vullubjee Pragjee—
14 bales grey dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.,

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening advises a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 95⅛; though the market rates of discount were unaltered; and a further payment of £175,000 in Gold had been made into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 105. Silver remained at 50d. per oz.; but Rupee Paper was ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £81⅜ and £85⅛, respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at Saturday's reduced quotation of 1s. 6½d. Bar Silver in New York was also unchanged at 110½ cents; but with Exchange on London on demand ¼ cent lower, at 4·85⅞ dollars. In Paris, French Rentes declined ⅛ per cent., say to 93½; Exchange on London was 2 centime lower, at fcs. 25·30.

In General Produce Linseed was steady at Friday's rates of 43s. per quarter on the spot, ex-quay, and 43s. 6d. to arrive, for Bombay Seed. In Wheat, the only alteration was in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, which was ½d. per cental lower, at 7s. 3d. ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, and Surats steady, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were further 3-64d. lower for all deliveries, excepting for November-December, for which the decline was 1-32d. only. The day's Receipts were heavy at 60,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Spot Cotton in New York was still quoted at 10¾ cents yesterday; but January Futures were 5 points lower, at 10·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 64,000 bales; and the total figures from the opening of the season now compare as follows with those of the preceding two years for the same period:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	64,000	60,000	56,000
Two days' do.	117,000	105,000	93,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,226,000	1,086,000	835,000

Yesterday's improved enquiry in our local Cotton Market has not been sustained to-day, and we report a quiet feeling with next to nothing doing in old Cotton, and nothing at all in contracts for the new crop, prices, however, being quoted as before for the staple in each position. To-day's purchases have consisted of only a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 190; Jamnugger, at Rs. 165; and Nugger, at Rs. 153 per candy.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but only a moderate business for export is passing, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS also have been taken to a moderate extent, the market being steady at our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,120 bales.
Wheat	11,965 cwt.
Linseed	7,471 „
Gingelly	3,031 „
Poppyseed	1,929 „
Ground Nuts	513 „
Castorseed	11,926 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Niagara (s) for October-November loading, has filled up for Dunkirk at 16s. per ton. Business has been done for Hull, for November shipment, at 16s. 6d. and 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1-16d. under yesterday's final quotations, and became again quieter in the afternoon on the receipt of weaker advices from Calcutta. Transactions in Demand between Banks, are reported at 1s. 6⅞d.; and in three months' sight Credits business was done at 1s. 7d. There has been a good demand for remittance, but Mercantile Paper is still scarce. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	..1s. 6 23-32d.	per rupee.
	to 11-16d.	
Do.	Telegraphic....1s. 6⅞d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight...1s. 6½d.	„
Credits	do. ...1s. 7 1-16d.	„
Francs	do. ...2·01¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at yesterday's rate of 103⅝ for Fours for Money, at which the market closed; but for account there has been a further advance of 1-16 per cent., the rate for the next settlement having become 103 3-16, and for the end of November 102 15-16, with strong buyers in all positions. For 4½ per cents. 106 is still nominally quoted.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been quiet, and the only changes we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Colaba Land and Mill, Hindustan, and Jewraz Balloo; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Khatao Mucconji, and of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough and Imperial, at our quotations. Bombay Bank shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 910, and the market is firm at the advance.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera..... 4¾.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 6½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 93½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81⅜
4½ per cent. „ 85⅛
3 per cent. Sterling Loan 105
Bar Silver 50

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 12th inst.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 14.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 13.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	84·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th October, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	6	15	14	21
Teheran	14	1	30	0	33
Suez	14	1	45	1	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 14th October, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	9
„ Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
„ Madras	3	31	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—At Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant Kenneth Buchanan, 4th Sikhs, of a son.
CARRUTHERS—October 5, at Madras, the wife of Captain G. A. Carruthers, MSC, of a son.
CARPENDALE—September 30, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, the wife of Captain J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry of a son.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT writes pointing out the necessity of lighting the footpath along the Kennedy Sea Face.
D. B. TAPIA.—The cricket conundrum season is at an end.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890.

THE Marquis of Ripon has contributed to a home magazine an article on "The India of To-day," the facts and arguments in which are much too familiar to Indian readers to make it necessary to reprint it at length. The substance of it is that times are changing in India, that men are changing with them, and that it is our duty and our truest policy to co-operate with rather than resist a *zeitgeist* which, if rightly recognized, will make for the good of India and of the Empire. There is much in this that will remind those who heard it of the eloquent and impressive address which Lord Ripon delivered in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University a few days before his departure from India in December, 1884, and to English readers it will seem less familiar than to Indian. Lord Ripon takes his text from an article in one of the home magazines by Sir Evelyn Baring, in which that careful and judicious observer of the signs of the times indicated in a few terse and telling sentences the more obvious notes of the transformation which India is undergoing; and from a passage in an address at Poona by the Gaekwar, in which that enlightened Prince observed:—"India is passing through a great transition. Through the adoption of Western modes of thought, every step now taken is of immense importance. Every step in the right direction, and every mistake will produce far-reaching consequences in the most distant future. I hold it of vital importance that the whole body of the people should co-operate in the onward movement now taking place." Such a text must be held to be abundantly suggestive to a statesman who has held office in India during the most active part of the transitional period, and Lord Ripon has discoursed upon it in a manner which will give English readers an intelligent idea of the direction in which the advance has been made. First of all, there is the rapid progress that education has made since Macaulay's minute, in which the proposition was laid down that the great object of the British Government should be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India. The paragraph which Lord Ripon devotes to this subject is comprehensive and informing, though the statistics which he brings forward are of no more recent date than 1881-82. This of course brings us down to the year of the Education Commission. But a good deal has happened since then. Even in our own Presidency, the provision for arts education has largely increased, and a new direction has been given to educational energy in the institutions for technical instruction which have sprung up here and there. Any survey of the educational field which does not take account of this, and especially of the attitude of the intellectual classes towards special instruction, is of course defective. It must be acknowledged, nevertheless, that the future of technical education in India, and its bearing upon the industrial and material development of the country, are points upon which it is much too soon to draw confident conclusions.

The influence of a free press and of a free exercise of the right of public meeting has of course contributed largely to the intellectual state which Lord Ripon has in mind in endeavouring to describe to English readers the "India of to-day." History, as he says, records for us no other attempt to combine a free press and the free right of public meeting with an administration practically despotic. We wish that Lord Ripon had drawn from this fact, as its nearest and most salient inference, a warning against the free tendency to exaggerate the despotic character of Indian Government at the expense of the elements which tend powerfully to modify its despotism. A "despotism, tempered by epigrams," was Voltaire's definition of the Monarchy under which he lived. But a despotism conditioned by the exercise of an unfettered right of public meeting, by a press criticism which, as Sir Henry Maine pointed out, is not held in restraint even by a law of seditious libel, and by an educational system which tends powerfully to openness of expression, is a despotism only in the narrowest technical sense. If the term must still be used—and we know it has been found too valuable for dialectic purposes to be lightly parted with—let it be used with a candid consciousness of all the qualifying conditions which make the despotism of the British rule in India the mildest and amongst the most easily influenced for good of any that the world has ever seen. One concrete illustration of what we mean is within reach of the shortest memory. When in 1886 it was found necessary to add to the financial resources of the Government in order to meet new and more pressing claims, the chief officers of this despotism were sufficiently influenced by the altruism which is supposed to be the peculiar heritage of democracies to begin by taxing themselves. A reference to the speech in which the Viceroy of the day announced the intention of Government to impose the income-tax will show that, under the forms of despotism, the Government of India is capable of forming conceptions of public duty not more restricted than those to which Parliamentary government alone is sometimes deemed capable of giving growth. The susceptibility of Indian administrations to public opinion, even though the formal representation of the opinion is still unsatisfactory and inadequate, is moreover greater than Lord Ripon seems to admit. Only recently press criticisms and industrious and well reasoned protestations from competent remonstrants, turned aside the intentions of the Government concerning a particular mode of levying the income-tax; and it is not too much to say that when Government do act and legislate in defiance of public sentiment the contributory negligence of a community sluggish in the expression of their likes and dislikes has much to do with it. Lord Ripon apparently had this in mind when he observed that the real power of public opinion in India is greater in a marked degree than it was when he was in India. A fuller recognition has been given to it by authoritative and thoughtful discerners of events and of the forces at work within the community. Public discussion of things of public concern has now become instructive and systematic, instead of accidental and occasional, and though legislation in defiance of public opinion is possible, it is seldom that a measure directly affecting the well-being of the public is resorted to without being subjected to a more or less enlightening criticism out of doors. The forms of despotism may remain, but the spirit of free institutions is becoming more actively diffused, even in them.

Lord Ripon believes that the intellectual movement in India during the past few years is making for national unity. This is an idea which took strong hold of Mr. H. S. Cotton in writing his "New India," and we are each year invited to consider it when the Congress meets at one of the Presidency towns. Those who hold to it must be prepared to be told for some time to come that the unity is of an artificial and a superficial kind. But even those who doubt if unity is any nearer than it was are not either in logic or in policy bound to translate doubt into dislike. Unity has never hurt any cause, and it will be neither to the detriment nor to the disgrace of England if one of the fruits of her work in India should be the disappearence of old divisions and old animosities. Lord Dufferin surely had in view no perpetuation of old hatreds of race and religion when in one of the most eloquent of his speeches he said that the same hidden hand which had planted the tree of constitutional liberty within the borders of England, and which called upon her to become the Mother of Parliaments, had sent her forth to possess and fructify the waste places of the earth. If all that has been done in India to raise the character and to enlarge the capacity of her people during the last half century is making for unity, so let it be. England has not yet proclaimed it to be her policy to build upon division, or to establish her own strength in the weakness and degradation of the races under her rule. Lord Ripon, who has no personal aquaintance with the Congress movement, makes no direct reference to it, not once mentioning it in the course of a long article. Hence he has neither guidance nor warning for the untried publicists who have set their hands to this work. His cautions are rather to the address of people at home and elsewhere who take no account of all that has changed for good in India during the past generation; who scent sedition in every breath of legitimate criticism; and who think that the co-operation of the intelligent sections of Indian society in the public life of the country will only obstruct the way of Government. And here, if he errs, he errs in the company of every Viceroy since Lord Mayo. The only reasonable objection that can be raised to Lord Ripon's counsels on this point is that they embody truths so fully accepted that the enunciation of them—certainly in the hearing of an audience in India—seems superfluous.

THE address on the Child Marriage question which Mrs. Pechey-Phipson delivered to an audience of Hindus on Saturday evening will strike most people who have read it, and are acquainted with the literature of the subject, as without doubt the weightiest and most serious contribution that has yet been made to the discussion. We refrain from commenting upon it, feeling that an essay of its exceptional importance is best left to speak for itself; and our only object now in referring to it is to indicate the importance of securing for it the widest possible currency amongst the community for whose guidance and warning it was intended. It is being translated, we understand into Marathi and Guzerati, and we put it very strongly to all Hindus who have put themselves on the side of social reform, and to others whose sympathy and conscience Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's stirring appeal may have awakened, that they can do no better service to their countrywomen than by seeing to it that this address is distributed far and wide. An Evangel of this kind is not to be preached merely to the English-speaking Hindus of the Bombay Presidency.

AT a time when disinterested Manchester philanthropists are so freely placing at the service of Government and Parliament their views of the hardships of mill-hands in Bombay, it is well to learn what impression is created by Manchester itself upon a distinguished man of letters who sees Cottonopolis for the first time. "How dismally ugly it is," is his first exclamation, "it is strangely different from London." London was made by kings, barons, bishops, and territorial magnates; and though the trader has made his mark there, too, he plays but a secondary part. Hence the British Philistine in London restrains himself somewhat; he has a respect for the place, he knows it was made by his betters, and not by the likes of him. But in Manchester he evidently feels himself at home. "It is his and he made it": his inborn vulgarity is rebuked by nothing and no one that he sees around him; so he takes his fling, and he is coarse and disagreeable to his heart's content.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Sorrento in September, informs us that Lord Dufferin and Ava, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Rome, is at present in that health resort. Lord Dufferin spends the greater portion of the day in sailing about the Gulf of Naples in a beautiful little single-handed vessel which lies when idle under his drawing-room windows. Another vessel, a little bigger, has been got for Lord Clandeboye, who has joined the family from Lucknow. A mild eruption of Vesuvius was going on when our correspondent wrote, and the stream of lava was already half-way down the cone. Lord Dufferin and his son spent a night on the mountain, and approached the edge of the lava sufficiently near to thrust their sticks into the liquid stone. They were delighted with the beautiful transition from light to darkness in the evening, and after the night had passed to watch the lovely dawn making her preparations in the East, while the moon sank between the purple depths of the sea between Capri and Ischia.

A FEW days ago a mischievous telegram appeared in the Paris papers announcing an outbreak of cholera at Aden. The message was reproduced in Trieste with the result that quarantine at French and Austrian ports was declared against Aden. The journal in which the unfounded statement originally appeared gave it on the authority of Reuter, but enquiry proved not only that Reuter does not supply French papers from Aden, but that no such message had been sent by any agent of Reuter's Company. Contradictory messages were despatched, and every effort was made to repair the injury which had already been done to the local trade. The message is attributed to unscrupulous traders whose interest it was to delay the delivery of consignments from Aden, and in the words of our informant no stone is being left unturned to discover the author of the mendacious statement. We are glad to learn there is no cholera nor even a suspicion of it in Aden.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Miss M. K. Kapadia, the lady-doctor of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the 11th inst., and Dr. B. H. Jhanavatee, Lecturer of Midwifery and Surgery in the Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been appointed to act for her, in addition to his other duties. The experiments made by this gentleman in connection with the treatment of leprosy (and of which mention was made in the *Times* of the 9th ult.) are being continued, and are likely to yield very favourable results.

BY a decree, dated Lisbon 12th September, the privileges granted to the "Banco Nacional Ultramarino" by the Portuguese Government have been extended for another year.

ACCORDING to the "Annario" (Ecclesiastical Calendar) of the Archdiocese of Goa, there are 896 priests of all orders, exclusive of those who are on leave and at present residing outside India.

WITH regard to openings for Europeans in East Africa, Lieutenant Budd (the Indian officer who was selected some time ago as commandant of the East African Company's Military Police), writing from Mombassa on the 2nd ultimo, said:—"I am unable to read, much less answer, half the letters that reach me. In reply to the bulk I would say that there are no openings for Europeans in the police, or, as far as I am aware, in any other department. The riding and shooting qualifications so many applicants possess are useless, as there is no horse, except my own, and nothing to shoot. Pay is as low or lower than in India, except for coolies. I think the man who would give up Government employ, or the engine-driver who would throw up a billet in India of Rs. 100 per month, to come out here, would be an absolute idiot."

IMMEDIATELY after the news of the outbreak among the Lushais, the *Assam Gazette* announced that Mr. Macabe, C. S., had been placed on special duty in Cachar, and we were quite prepared to hear that this step was a preliminary to his appointment as Political Officer in Northern Lushailand. The Sandeman of the North-east Frontier, Mr. McCabe, was naturally picked out by the Chief Commissioner when an emergency like the present arose, and we may expect with confidence that the officer whose personal influence achieved results among the Nagas little short of marvellous, will not be less successful among the Lushais, who are no worse savages than the others were at the time when they first were taken in hand.

THE census staff in England will not be completed until January. In that month temporary clerks will be selected. The method of selection in London indicates the loss of a little Treasury patronage. Hitherto (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) these clerkships have been obtainable by Treasury nomination. Now they will be obtained by means of an open competitive examination. Although theset appointments are described as of a temporary character, they will probably extend for a period of three years. Thus there will be a very severe examination for many, candidates for the Excise and the Customs, who while waiting for competitions for these branches of the service, have reached the maximum limit of age, will, it is announced, avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining employment.

IT is stated by a home paper that Mr. James Gordon Bennett dropped £90,000 in the costly attempt to show the English public what a thorough go-ahead daily paper is like. The London *Herald* lived for twenty months, and it is computed that it had a new editor for every month. They included some of the ablest of American journalists, but their ignorance of English affairs and their inability to recognise that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, rendered all their industry and originality fruitless. At one period of its career the paper had a daily circulation of 75,000, and went very near paying its expenses, but at this juncture the thought struck Mr. Gordon Bennett that the services of the entire staff were urgently needed at the opposite ends of the earth, and they were all accordingly despatched there instanter. Then the paper took a bad turn, and went steadily down hill, though Mr. Gordon Bennett did his utmost, after his peculiar fashion, to coax it back to health. He changed the staff from top to bottom about once every three weeks; brought editors

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FATAL FIRE IN THE CITY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A large hat manufactory in Aldersgate was burned down at mid-day yesterday.

Six of the employés perished in the flames, and thirteen were injured.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL BOOTH'S WIFE.

General Booth's wife was buried yesterday. The funeral service, which was held at Olympia, Kensington, was most impressive, and was attended by twenty-five thousand members of the Salvation Army, including an Indian and Colonial Contingent.

OBITUARY.

Mr. James Edward Thorold Rogers, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, is dead.

MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

Great preparations are being made here to give Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon a welcome on their landing.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The Treasury to-day bought four hundred and twenty thousand ounces of Silver at one hundred and ten decimal sixty-five to one hundred and ten decimal eighty.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 11th instant.

THE GOLD MANIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The gold share mania is still increasing. Three new companies were started yesterday; a syndicate of Marwaries being responsible for one.

RINKS ALL OVER INDIA.

A European syndicate has been started to open rinks at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Simla, and Rangoon, which has already taken over the Columbian Rink here, which will be fitted, furnished in a most costly manner, and lighted with electric light.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

The flooding of the docks was completed by the flood-tide at 2 this morning, when the water reached 25 feet inside. The letting in of water has still further damaged the cracked walls, but no new cracks have appeared. It is now beyond doubt that the whole of the south-east and east walls of No. 1 dock will have to be rebuilt. Government have decided to appoint a committee of experts to enquire into the matter.

THE CYCLONE.

The cyclone expected in Calcutta yesterday from the direction of Chittagong took a flank movement and crossed over to the Orissa Coast.

HEAVY RAINS.

It has been raining here heavily and incessantly for three days.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A brutal assault was made upon a European foreman of Messrs. Burn and Company in the engineering yard, by a Native Christian employé, named Thomas. The latter has been very insolent to the foreman, upon whose complaint he was dismissed. Thomas waited about the yard till the foreman came out from the machine-room, and knocked him down from behind by striking him with a heavy piece of iron on his head.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL J. P. STEEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Colonel J. P. Steel, Secretary to the local Government, Public Works Department, retires on the expiration of his furlough.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir Drummond Wolff has had a relapse, and serious brain symptoms have developed.

THE MIRANZAI TRIBESMEN.

All fines have been paid and two proscribed offenders delivered up by the tribesmen beyond the Miranzai Border.

THE KIANG TUNG FRONTIER SURVEY.

The Kiang Tung Frontier Survey will consist of Mr. Archer, Vice-Consul at Zimme; Captain Fulton, 1st Gurkhas, in charge of the escort; Surgeon W. L. Gray, Army Medical Staff; and Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Survey Officer.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

At the meeting of the Cantonment Committee held to-day, the scheme for the electric lighting of Poona was brought up for discussion. Messrs. Woodhouse and Rawson, a firm of electricians in London, have offered to form a syndicate at home to raise two-thirds of the capital required, if the Cantonment Committee will guarantee the remaining one-third. The matter has been referred to a subcommittee for a report. In the meantime Government will be asked to say whether, if electric light is introduced into Poona, they would wish to have the barracks and public buildings similarly lighted.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Another matter of importance brought before the meeting was in regard to lock hospitals. It has been resolved to open one lock hospital in Poona, and another at Kirkee.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Volunteer shooting was continued to-day, when Matches Nos. I. and II. were completed, but the names of the prize-winners cannot be decided yet, as added points for attendance at parades will count in addition to points actually made in shooting.

In Match No. I. the highest score made is by Lance Corporal Carvalho, who made 32 at each range of 200 and 500 yards; the next best is 60 by Volunteer T. Clarke. There are three scores of 57 each, one 55, and one 54; the highest possible score being 70. Volunteer Mody, a Parsee, missed every shot at both the ranges.

In Match No. II. Volunteer Clarke stands at the head of the competitors, with an excellent score of 89 out of a possible 105. Color Sergeant Mawhood and Lance Corporal Carvalho made 86 each; Quarter-Master Sergeant McDonnell and Sergeant Clabby 85 each; and Volunteer Borwick 84.

There were altogether 46 competitors in the first match, and 38 in the second match.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Now that "the autumnal scholastic term has commenced"—we used to talk about "Black Monday" in the olden times; but to do so, I am afraid, would be thought ungenteel nowadays—it strikes me that our schoolboys and schoolgirls, if due attention be paid to their geographical studies, will be having rather a lively time of it. This week's papers have been full of ocean-cable echoes from all manner of outlandish places. "Cribb, minor, who discovered the Sous-le-Vent Islands?" "Timmins—(take the slate-pencil out of your mouth, Timmins)—point out the Bora-Bora and Huaheine islands in the map of Polynesia." "Miss Bilberry, what do you know of the Furneaux group in Bass's Straits?" These are a few of the questions which, in my mind's ear, I seem to hear addressed by careful preceptors to intelligent pupils.

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But we who are no longer pupils, and, for the matter of that, may not be much more intelligent than we were when we shirked our lessons, and thereby defrauded our parents of the money which they paid for our schooling ever so many years ago. Before those cablegrams came, did we know very much about the Sous-le-Vent Islands, or Bora-Bora, or Huaheine? I have a melancholy reason for remembering Bass's Straits and a storm therein at Christmas, 1885; but I candidly confess that I never heard of the Furneaux group and the praiseworthy efforts of the Tasmanian Government to establish a school and mission-station at Cape Barren, till I read a certain paragraph in the *Times* last Monday.

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A strangely interesting, Protean, and somewhat mysterious personage has passed away from the stage of life—Dion Boucicault. I can scarcely remember a time when I did not know him; but I was most intimate with him in 1850-1, when he was "stock" author at the old Princess's Theatre, then under the mangement of Mr. Charles Kean. When I was in Australia in the spring of 1885 I came across a brother of Dion; and in the autumn of the same year, being at Dunedin in New Zealand, there made his appearance one morning at the Grand Hotel—built on the American model, and one of the best in all Australasia—the distinguished author of the "Colleen Bawn" and a hundred other dramas, himself.

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Dion made a great deal of money—at least five thousand pounds I should say—during his brief sojourn at the Antipodes. He had been continually making large sums of money ever since he returned to England from America in 1860, and took the Adelphi Theatre and all London by storm with the "Colleen Bawn." He must have realised in the course of a little less than thirty years at least half a dozen handsome fortunes. Whether he kept his gains, or whether he made ducks and drakes of them, or whether, like the magician's money in the Arabian tales, his wealth turned to dry leaves, it would be indecorous just now to enquire.

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I repeat that in every relation of life he was a mysterious man, and in some respects an inscrutable man. To his wonderful industry, versatility, and consummate knowledge of stagecraft, one can happily bear testimony without treading on dangerous ground. He leaves a wife and sons and daughters behind him, and they must know more about him for good or evil than those who only met him on the stage, or in the green-room, or at dinner tables, can know. But even these last knew him as a wonderfully well-informed man, a brilliant conversationalist whose talk sparkled with epigrams so acute and so polished that they seemed to have been turned in a French lathe—an eighteenth-century lathe. Epigram seems to be dead in France. In its place we have brutal calumny or furious invective, followed by challenges to mortal combat.

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Mr. John Coleman has been writing some very amusing reminiscences of Boucicault in the *Daily Graphic*; and in the course of his *ana* he incidentally quotes a letter from Charles Reade to Boucicault when the two playwrights were co-operating in the stage adaptation of the novel of "Foul Play." "Catch and squeeze a sailor in Leeds," writes C. R., "and I will catch and squeeze one in London. They have all crossed the line and seen the tomfoolery." Charles Reade obviously meant that a genuine tar, if "caught and squeezed," might give a life-like picture of the high-jinks formerly celebrated when a ship crossed the line; but he must have been an old sailor to be able to do so. Nowadays Neptune scarcely ever comes aboard.

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Citizen Henri Rochefort, otherwise Marquis de Lucay, is not at all of the opinion of Dante touching the anguish of exile and the bitterness of the bread of banishment." "There are times," writes the philosophical editor of the *Intransigeant*, "when exile is good." There is an odour of the *tripot* or "bucket-shop" about France just now, according to Citizen Rochefort; and so, on the whole, he prefers his comfortable quarters in the Regent's Park to returning to France and running the risk of a trial before the High Court of Justice.

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I read that a private letter has been received in Sydney from a daughter of Sir Edwin Arnold in Japan, in which communication it is stated that the gifted author of the "Light of Asia" is making arrangements for a proximate visit to Australia. I am right glad to hear it. The tuneful songster of Buddha's fame—Sir Edwin and I once paid a visit together to Buddha's Tooth, which is preserved in a temple at Kandy in Ceylon, and is no more a human tooth than I am an iguanodon—may not find much to which to attune his lyre at Wooloomooloo, or in Wynyard Square; or at the Circular Quay, Sydney; or in Collins Street, Melbourne; or in King William Street, Adelaide; but for all that there is an immensity of poetry to be extracted from Australia. Adam Leslie Gordon and the equally gifted Kendall only picked up a few rich alluvial nuggets; but there is a bright store of poetic gold still in the quartz to be had for the crushing.

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Go to the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, Sir Edwin. When you are in Victoria forget not to visit the enchantingly poetical and hospitable city of Ballaarat. Celebrate, too, in harmonious numbers, the austere majesty of the Bush with its ring-barked gum trees. While you are abiding at Adelaide go up country to an ostrich farm; and in Queensland do not forget to take letters of introduction to the Squatter Kings of the Darling Downs. An Australian sheepshearing and a kangaroo drive should furnish you with splendid subjects for poesy; and the Fern Paradise of New Zealand, to say nothing of the earthquakes and the geysers, should surely stimulate all your intellectual faculties.

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The centenary of the birth of Father Mathew, the admirable Irish Catholic priest who did so much to advocate the cause of temperance, not only in Ireland, but in England and the United States, is to be celebrated at Cork on Oct. 9 and 10. Sir John Pope Hennessy is to pronounce the centennial oration, and an appropriate ode has been written for the occasion by a well-known Irish poet. It is to be hoped that either the centennial orator or the centennial poet will not omit to state that the British Government, for once in a way, did not leave merit unrewarded, and that Father Mathew was granted a handsome pension on the Civil List. I think that it was the great Sir Robert Peel who conferred the annuity.

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I remember when Father Mathew first came to London and convened a monster temperance meeting on Hampstead Heath, whither tens of thousands rushed to take the pledge. Among the signatories were, if I remember aright, the venerable Earl Stanhope, grandfather of the present peer. Temperance medals were more frequently seen at buttonholes than the Blue Ribbon is now. But what a lamentable thing it is that the results of crusades, of whatever nature they may be, albeit triumphant for a while, are rarely permanent. Peter the Hermit lashed half Europe into a frenzy of militant piety, and crusade after crusade to the Holy Land astonished the infidels; yet the Crescent still floats over Jerusalem, and Turkish soldiers mount guard at Easter in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre to keep the peace between contending Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. Possibly the eloquence of Father Mathew induced sixty thousand people in London alone to take the pledge. But how many millions of pounds sterling did the revenue gather last year from the drink traffic?

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I must revert for a moment to Dion Boucicault. Newspaper readers may have noticed the announcement that the funeral of the deceased dramatist was solemnised at "the little church round the corner;" and a good many persons who have not visited New York may be considerably puzzled to know what that particular "little church" may be. I fancy that I can enlighten them on the subject.

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"The little church round the corner" is the name by which the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, is popularly known. At the death, some years ago, of an aged and exemplary actor named Holland, application was made to the incumbent of a church in Madison Avenue to read the funeral service over the remains of the deceased. The point-blank refusal of the reverend and lordly gentleman to do so was accompanied by the suggestion that there was "a little church round the corner where they did that kind of thing." Whereupon Mr. Joseph Jefferson exclaimed, "God bless the little church round the corner."

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So the obsequies of the aged actor were performed in the Church of the Transfiguration, an unpretending brick edifice seating a congregation of about 800, and the incident having gained publicity, most members of the theatrical profession dying at or near New York have been buried from this little church. The Mr. Jefferson spoken of was of course the happily extant and admirable comedian, the hero of Boucicault's dramatised version of Washington Irving's story of "Rip van Winkle."

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Why should the artistic belongings of Sir Joseph Paxton, the famous gardener of Chatsworth, and *protégé* of the Duke of Devonshire, and who finally became world-famous as the designer of the "House of Glass" in Hyde Park in 1851, and of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, have found their way to an auction-room at Waterford? Among the articles brought to the hammer was a snuff-box of chased gold, surmounted by an imperial crown and the initial "N" in brilliants, presented to Sir Joseph Paxton by the Emperor Napoleon III.

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The *raison d'être* of an album containing autograph contributions in the autograph of Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, and Thackeray was easily discernible. So was that of the water-colour sketches signed by John Leech, John Tenniel, Thackeray, and others of the "Whitefriars Brigade." Paxton was on intimate terms with the whole of the *Punch* staff, and a younger son of Douglas Jerrold was a pupil of the great horticulturist and inventor of a new style of architecture. But the biddings for the album did not reach the reserve price, and was bought in.

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"Mistress and Maid" strikes one at first as a title which might form an appropriate *pendant* to "Woman and Her Master," as a romance in the *London Journal*. The "taking" title in question has, however, everything to do with fact, and nothing with fiction. "Mistress and Maid" is the name of a forthcoming weekly periodical, the sole object of which will be to find good servants for employers, and good places for servants. The first number of this much-needed journal is to appear on the 8th of next month, and I wish it all possible good luck, since it will be conducted by Mr. David Anderson, to whose school for aspirants in journalism I have more than once drawn attention in this column.

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That there is nothing new under the sun, is a verity which is repeated innumerable times every day, but which has not yet lost its cogency. That droll correspondence in a contemporary about "Matrimonial Agencies" continues to whisk its fantastic way along, not wholly in a futile manner, for many of the letters exhibit the kaleidoscopic phases of the feminine mind with a variety worthy of the study of a Samuel Richardson—were there any inheritors of the genius of the author of "Pamela" and "Clarissa Harlowe" among us nowadays. The male correspondents seem to be mainly feeble creatures.

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But what say you to a "matrimonial agency more than a hundred years old? I have not my Geneste's "History of the Stage" by me; still I know that, late in the last century, there was produced at one of the Theatres Royal a farce in two acts by Joseph Reed entitled "The Register Office."

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The piece opens with a soliloquy of the clerk of the register office's keeper, Mr. Gulwell. "The business of the morning is partly over," says the clerk. "What a crowd of deluded females have flocked here within these three hours, in expectation of the imaginary post we have advertised. A register office under the direction of so conscientious a person as Mr. Gulwell, instead of a public good, becomes a public evil." And the conscience-stricken clerk goes on to remark that if the imposture of his master's bogus advertisements were found out and duly punished, both Mr. Gulwell and himself would have a fair chance of standing in the pillory. Young ladies who feel inclined to answer matrimonial advertisements, remember Joseph Reed's farce of the "Register Office," and don't be deluded.

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The worth of anything is just as much as it will bring. A needy poet named Butler said that, or something very much like, long ago in a poem called "Hudibras." Bear Butler's aphorism in mind when you read that Madame Adelina Patti has signed an engagement for twelve appearances at concerts in St. Petersburg, at the rate of one thousand guineas per concert; and that just prior to signing she has refused an offer of £30,000 for thirty appearances in opera in the United States. I do not stay to question whether these amazing announcements should not be taken with a grain of salt. The Russians are in funds just now, and they have not heard the enchanting Patti for a very long time. As to the Americans, thanks to pork, grain and the tariff, they are literally rolling in money.

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I believe that the astute Major Pond, or any other "smart" American lecturing bureau, would willingly give Lord Tennyson or Mr. Gladstone from £1,000 to £1,500 an appearance in the States. Lord Randolph Churchill, too, would be a "safe draw." I don't know about Mr. Balfour.

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A lady correspondent (J. E) writes to ask me to give her through the medium of the "Echoes" a recipe for "Cutlets à la Reforme." I would willingly do so, but cannot, because I have "bound myself by a curse" not to say anything about cookery in this page. I have certain anonymous assailants who hate me—I am sure I don't know why. I try my utmost to avoid doing or saying anything spiteful to or about anybody, and I often come across ill-natured paragraphs sneering at me because I formerly had a good deal to say about things culinary. So I will only hint to my lady correspondent that she may find out all about "Cutlets à la Reforme" if she will tell her bookseller to get for her either Soyer's "Modern Housewife" or the more easily procurable Francatelli. Soyer, at the suggestion of Lord Marcus Hill, first devised this dish when he was *chef* at the Reform Club, and Francatelli followed in his footsteps.

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Of course there will be a handsome monument to the estimable Canon Liddon. About £2,500, it is said, has already been promised towards the projected memorial. By all means, let those who like to subscribe to memorials do so; but at the same time I wish that the bishops and other clerical dignitaries who belong to the Funeral Reform Association, would cease to worry the laity about the expediency of practising "economy" in funerals. Such advice is, I take it, uncalled for and impertinent. A comely funeral is not only a mark of respect to the dead, but a compliment to the living; and, besides, the question of how we shall bury the remains of those whom we love is a matter with which funeral reform associations have nothing whatever to do. Let them mind their own business. If we come to the mere logic of the thing, it might be pointed out that a plain marble tablet would suffice to record the virtues of Canon Liddon, and that such a tablet need not cost more than five-and-twenty pounds. Quite enough has already been done in the way of disfiguring the interior of St. Paul's with "monuments."

GEORGE AAGUSTUS SALA.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 27.

Since my last letter matters have been arranged between our own and the Portuguese Government *re* the navigation of the Zambesi river, and the hired transport Buccaneer, and H. M. S. Troopship Humber sailed hence on the 3rd instant. But now further complications have arisen, owing to the action of the Progressista party at Lisbon. This Progressista party held the reigns of Government until very recently, and left power in consequence of the English *ultimatum* relative to the Zambesi river. Since then they, as opposition, have behaved in such a factious, irrational, and unpatriotic manner, hurling abuse so indiscriminately at the present Government and England that they have raised a decided *anti-British* feeling not only in Portugal but in her colonies. Consequently, it was feared that some attempt might be made by the Portuguese in South Africa to prevent the Herald and Mosquito from being launched on the Zambesi, and Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle received instructions to proceed to Mozambique with his fleet, and to *persuade* the Portuguese Colonial Government that their best interests would be served in allowing the Zambesi expedition to proceed without molestation. At that time the ships on the station were much scattered, the Conquest and Brisk were cruising round Pemba, the Kingfisher was at Seychelles, and the Turquoise at Mauritius. A few days sufficed to recall the Brisk and Conquest, and instructions were sent to Mauritius for the Turquoise to join the Admiral at Mozambique. The Cossack was meanwhile at Zanzibar, and the Kingfisher was due from Seychelles about the 21st inst. On Saturday, 20th inst., the Admiral sailed with the Boadicea, Conquest, and Cossack, leaving orders for the Brisk to follow on arrival of the Kingfisher, which ship was to remain at Zanzibar till the return of the fleet. The Kingfisher did not arrive until the 22nd, and she had scarce been anchored a couple of hours before the Brisk unmoored, and proceeded in pursuit of the Admiral. We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the Portuguese mail from the South with news; but I think that the presence of the Admiral at Mozambique will be quite sufficient to restrain the Portuguese from active interference with the enterprise which has so galled them.

You will have noticed that I allude to Admiral Fremantle by a different rank: he received despatches by last mail acquainting him with his promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and as an unusual mark of favour and appreciation, he was informed that he would remain in command of the East Indian station until the expiration of the Commission in April next, instead of being immediately superseded.

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF SLAVES.

The recall of the cruisers from the coast of Pemba presented a grand opportunity to slave-dealers, and at least one dhow-owner determined to take advantage of the suspension of supervision by landing a number of slaves at Pemba. In spite of the recent edict of his Highness the Sultan Zanzibar was chosen as the port of shipment, and the slaves were kidnapped or bought on the mainland in the vicinity of Bagamoyo, and shipped over to Zanzibar singly and in couples in fishing canoes, thereby escaping observation. For several days the slaves continued to arrive here until a sufficient number had been collected to load a dhow, and the night of the 17th instant was chosen for the embarkation. Meanwhile Captain M'Quay, of H. M. S. Cossack, received certain information which caused him to watch this particular dhow, and his cautious and judicious investigations resulted in finding out the time of shipment and intended departure. On the evening of the 17th he despatched boats to watch all the channels by which a dhow could leave the harbour, the steam-launch, under the command of Lieut. Greville, having the supervision of the English Pass, which would be the one most likely to be taken by the slave dhow. The commander of the Cossack had been informed that the crew of the dhow were armed and intend resistance if challenged; and he warned the officers of the several boats to be on their guard against surprise. Until 10 p.m. Lieutenant Greville moored the steam-launch alongside the Eastern Telegraph store-ship Indus, where he was quite concealed from observation by the dhow, which vessel he had watched by a native interpreter. At the hour stated he received information that the dhow had sailed, and he immediately proceeded to the English Pass, but after remaining there some time, and seeing no sign of the dhow he came to the conclusion that she had attempted one of the other channels, and was returning to the harbour when he observed a dhow, with sail down, pulling along the edge of the town reef, and having no doubt that she was the object of the search he proceeded towards her. Thereupon the dhow hoisted her sail and tried to escape, taking no notice of a hail to "down-sail," nor of a still more peremptory request to "heave to," in the shape of a round shot fired across her bow. Lieutenant Greville, being now fully satisfied of the character of the vessel, gave chase in earnest, and when some fifty yards off he, by the aid of binoculars, observed the dhow's poop crowded with Arabs, all of whom were pointing rifles towards the launch, the crew of which were immediately ordered to open fire. Three or four rifles were fired at the same moment, and immediately afterwards a number of people were thrown overboard from the dhow and a number of others jumped after them. When the launch ranged alongside several slaves were found struggling in the water—these were picked up and placed in the launch and the dhow boarded. There was no sign of the crew, who swam on shore while the crew of the launch were engaged in picking up the slaves who had been thrown into the water by the Arabs before they themselves jumped overboard. The nakoda of the dhow alone remained on board to receive his visitors, he having received a ball in the chest from the first and only volley; and he expired before the prize was towed alongside the Cossack. That the captain of the dhow was shot was to be regretted; but it is certainly a lesser evil than that Lieutenant Greville should have shared the fate of Lieutenant Cooper, who lost his life through withholding his fire when boarding an armed dhow. On board the dhow were found 34 male and 10 female slaves. The male slaves were, with a few exceptions, boys from 8 to 12 years of age, and this is most fortunate, as slaves freed when children are educated and instructed in some means of earning a livelihood at the mission stations.

The following day a prize court was held under the presidency of his Honour Judge Cracknall; and the dhow was condemned. It was proved that she had no papers of nationality and carried no flag, and was evidently a slaver pure and simple. The slaves were all freed and the children were afterwards sent to the mission station at Mombassa. An amusing case of what I suppose must be called "love at first right" resulted from this slave capture: two *Seedi* boys who formed part of the crew of the launch on the night in question, were noticed to be particularly attentive to two of the female slaves, and directly these particular women received their certificates of freedom they were taken by the two *Seedi* boys before Captain M'Quay, who was requested to give his permission to their marriage. The dusky ladies, on being questioned, appeared eager to enter the state of marriage, and the permission of the captain having been obtained the two couples were taken before the *kadi* and united. As far as I could learn, the marriage ceremony merely consisted in the men entering into a bond to give the women each a certain sum of money in case they divorced them. I have said that the crew of the dhow escaped, but will not long remain at large. They are all known to be Arabs resident at Zanzibar, and the Sultan, who is furious at this daring attempt to set his authority at defiance, has placed a guard over each house, so that the Arab slavers must either return and be captured, or leave their homes and property for ever, as his Highness has declared his intention of confiscating houses and contents if the occupants do not return within a month. Meanwhile the man who shipped the slaves and the agents instrumental in procuring them from Bagamoyo have been captured, and the Sultan intends to punish them in such a manner as to make slave-dealers in future pause and reflect ere they disobey the laws of his Highness.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

The evidence given in the above case reflects very seriously upon the conduct of the Germans in East Africa. Shortly after the publication of the Sultan of Zanzibar's edict prohibiting the slave trade in all its bearings within his dominions, a notification appeared on the walls of Bagamoyo that slaves might be bought and sold at that place; and though the German authorities denied all knowledge of these notifications, and had them removed on being appealed to by Colonel Euan-Smith, there can be little doubt that the traffic still exists at Bagamoyo, as several of the lads captured by the Cossack stated that they were openly sold at the market at that place.

With regard to the attitude assumed by the Germans towards British Indian subjects I cannot do better than relate the facts of a case which will serve as an illustration. A British Indian subject, owning a considerable amount of property at Bagamoyo, having died, his executor went over to collect his assets and administer his estate. He took charge of the property, and advertised it to be sold by public auction, when he was pounced upon by the German authorities, who confiscated the property, and fined the agent five hundred rupees, on the plea that Bagamoyo was still under martial law, and that the executor had committed an offence in attempting to sell the property without the permission of the Imperial Commissioner. Such a flagrant case as this demanded the interference of the British Consul-General, who, after much annoying correspondence, prevailed upon the Germans to refund the fine, which was done by the sufferer receiving a cheque for the amount from the Imperial Commissioner on Hansing and Co. The question of the restoration of the property has not yet been settled; but whether deceased's heirs recover the property or not, this case shows most plainly that the British Indians are not receiving that protection which was promised them by Major Wissman.

The Germans, not to be outdone by the I. B. E. A. Co. in the way of securing rapid communication, have laid a telegraph cable from Dar-es-Salaam to Zanzibar, connecting with the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable there. The new cable was laid by the E. T. Company's s.s. Amber, and was completed early in the present month.

The new German Mail line to Zanzibar has been inaugurated; the first steamer of the line, the Reichstag, arrived here on the 28th ult., and has earned a most unenviable notoriety for the new venture. Whilst leaving this harbour, on the 3rd inst., to proceed to Dar-es-Salaam, she collided with the Sultan's steamer Nyanza, damaging her to such an extent that she had to be sent to Bombay for repairs. A few days later the Riechstag whilst leaving Dar-es-Salaam, ran aground on one of the numerous reefs surrounding the entrance, and remained in that position for a week, when the discharging of the greater part of her cargo, and the higher rise in tide enabled her to get off, and, after re-shipping her cargo, proceeded on her voyage. The intention of this new German Company is to navigate the East African Coast as far south as Delagoa Bay; but they will require new boats every voyage if their commanders collide with other steamers and pile up their ships in this style.

Reverting to local matters, much enthusiasm is evinced by the British Indians here anent the building of a school for the education of the children of British subjects. Already some Rs. 50,000 have been contributed towards the fund, and his Highness the Sultan has promised to give a certain sum monthly. The only difficulty now in the way is the choice of a site for the new school; but as soon as a suitable position has been chosen, building operations will be commenced. It has been decided to call the institution after H. B. M.'s Consul-General, and although the promoters have not yet agreed upon the exact title, some wish it to be the Euan-Smith Educational Institute, whilst others contend that a less lengthy name would be preferable.

A Sessions Court will shortly be held here presided over by Col. Euan-Smith, as Sessions Judge, to try four cases in which British Indians trading in Pemba will be charged with slave-dealing. At the preliminary enquiry before Judge Cracknall the accused admitted that they employed slaves to work for them, engaging them from their masters, and paying the masters the wages due for the labour. If this is the extent of the charge against the prisoners, and they are severely dealt with on being convicted, a goodly number of British subjects must expect shortly to be arraigned, as I have no doubt that a great deal of slave-labour is employed in precisely the same way at Zanzibar

His Highness the Sultan has lately imprisoned Ahmed bin Sweni, the son of Said Sweni of Muscat, on a charge of creating political trouble here; and as Ahmed bin Sweni married a daughter of Said Binghash, he is much too important a person to suffer incarceration without exciting comment. The French Consul at first interceded to Said Ali for Ahmed's release, but without success, and then the French Consul invoked the assistance of Col. Euan-Smith in the matter. On Monday last, the British Consul decided to use his influence to obtain the release of Ahmed bin Sweni, with the result that Ahmed is now at liberty.

H. M.'s hired despatch-boat Somali returned to harbour yesterday from Pemba; and she will proceed to Mozambique to join the Admiral on the advent of the French and English mails.

Speaking of the mails, I must say a word for the excellent service now given us by that enterprizing Company the B. I. The line is now maintained between London and this port by three steamers, the Madura, Ethiopia, and Africa, with such good result that every mail brought down by them reaches us two and sometimes three days before contract time. Two of these boats, the Africa and Ethiopia, have recently been thoroughly renovated and fitted with electric light, a luxury which we hope will shortly be supplied to the Madura.

VISIT OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS TO BOMBAY.

H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, will arrive in Bombay on Saturday, for the purpose of inspecting the harbour defences. On the arrival of the train at the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., he will be received by H. E. Sir Charles Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Forces, and the District Staff Officer, and the usual guard-of-honour. After resting from the fatigues of his journey he will proceed on board the mail steamer to take leave of Lady Roberts, who leaves for England. He will then visit the harbour defences, and after inspecting the Volunteer Artillery, who, it is expected, will man the guns at the Colaba batteries, he will steam round the harbour in a launch, viewing the forts. In the evening his Excellency will dine with the Volunteer Officers, and leave Bombay the same night for Poona, where he will be the guest of H. E. the Governor during his short stay there.

LOCAL OPTION IN SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to inquire whether local option for social reform is not feasible. The Bengalis do not like to give up the habit of premature cohabitation and to see it made criminally punishable. But the rest of India, including Assam and Orissa, is of a different mind. May not the protected age be raised in all India excepting Bengal? Will any person who can advise you on the subject be good enough to address a few lines.—Yours, &c.

A VOICE FROM ORISSA.

The expiration of the telephone patents in England will begin on December 9 next, and the monopoly will soon cease; and the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* observes that, "so far, it has hardly been possible to purchase a telephone at any price, the only way to procure one being by paying a rental of £15 to £30 a year. We understand that Mr. A. Erskine Muirhead, of Glasgow, has been urging the telephone company to adopt the 'Ader' or 'Berthon' telephone, which at this moment enables people over 600 miles apart to speak with ease. Mr. Muirhead has demonstrated the practicability of telephonically connecting the towns of Great Britain by means of existing railway wires, and with the help of Van Rysselberghe's system. There is thus nothing wanting but comparatively inexpensive apparatus to enable, say, London to converse by telephone with Birmingham, or Bristol, or Aberdeen, at the same moment as telegraphic messages are being sent over the same wires. This practice has been in operation in Belgium and France since 1882. As is well known, people can telephone from Brussels to Marseilles *via* Paris."

"BLUE-BEARD" AT THE NOVELTY.

"Blue-Beard" is now so well-known, and so much has already appeared in our columns about the performances of Captain Hobday's clever burlesque both in Bombay and in Poona, that little more remains to be said, except in the way of giving unqualified praise to all concerned in what has been the most complete and successful amateur dramatic performance that has ever been given on this side of India. When at the beginning of March last the piece was first produced in Bombay, a very fair audience assembled in the theatre, but even although it had been highly spoken of in Poona, no one expected so great a treat. The morning after the performance, everybody was talking about "Blue-Beard." There was an immediate rush for seats, and the two following nights standing room was not to be had in the Novelty. When recently the burlesque was revived in Poona, improved and written up to date, and was received with more enthusiasm than ever, the people of Bombay naturally concluded they would have again the pleasure of welcoming the Poona amateurs to the city boards, and many were the inquiries as to when they would appear. Great, therefore, was the disappointment when the announcement came that with the last representation at Poona, "Blue-Beard" was to be shelved, as the company was about to break up, owing to the departure of the Durham Light Infantry. However, it is known how they were prevailed upon to come to Bombay, and give just one performance, and, if one was not enough, as a great many more than those fortunate enough to secure seats in time could not gain admission, those who were present on Monday evening have much to thank the talented company for in playing to them for their amusement on a hot October night. Notwithstanding the great heat the players, one and all, showed no lack of spirit; they danced and sang as merrily as on a Christmas eve at home, and always responded heartily to the numerous encores. That they had a heavy night's work goes without saying; but they never seemed to get exhausted, for the last act was as full of "go" as the first.

It is needless now to dwell on the libretto. In "Blue-Beard" Captain Hobday selected a tale which suits itself admirably to pantomime, and he has adhered very closely to the original story as told in the children's book of fairy tales. But one thing that may be said of it is that the lines are full of puns. It is impossible even to read the book without laughing; and many a pantomime librettist in England whose force of wit produces the most excruciating word-twistings, might take a lesson from the gifted author of this new edition of "Blue-Beard." The puns are exceedingly smart, having evidently come from his pen without any effort. The same may be said of the songs which have been written by him and set to the music of popular airs.

Coming now to the acting, Miss Pottinger, who took the *role* of Fatima, received, on tripping in to stage such a welcome as must have gladdened her heart. At the very outset her pretty touches of by-play as her soldier lover described to her his ideal home tickled the risible faculties of the audience, while her delivery of her idea of a soldier's home in reply to Selim was a delightful bit of light comedy acting. The first encore of the evening was to the duet in which she joined, "Pitter-patter, pit-a-pat." But her greatest triumph, in which it must be added Selim shared, was in the duet and dance, "Keep the ball arolling," the music being bright, the dancing neat and graceful, and the "business" with the umbrella, conveying the idea of the rolling ball, being exceedingly smart. As has been mentioned more than once already, Miss Pottinger made a charming Fatima. Her singing was sweet and the dances in which she joined, though simple, were executed with grace and elegance. Mr. H. Corbyn made a smart Selim. Except at the beginning, when discovered in the cucumber frame, he has not many opportunities for displaying much histrionic talent, but no one could fail to admire the quiet and natural manner in which he went through his part, and it could not be denied his light baritone voice blended most pleasingly with that of Fatima's in the duets. Mr. W. B. Hickie was as fierce looking a Blue-Beard as ever, and it appeared quite natural that Fatima should faint at his scowls when he discovered the plot to elope. He is an excellent burlesque actor; and a marked feature in his portrayal of the character was his perfect elocution, and the distinctness of his utterance, while his voice was of great value in the concerted pieces. The most of the fun was, however, due to the author, Captain Hobday, who was fearfully and wonderfully made up as that very droll personage Ally Sloper. So very ridiculous was his make-up, in fact, that on his appearance in the opening scene, the compliment which the audience paid to his talent by giving him a warm reception was mingled with hearty laughter. All through he kept the house in the best of humour, giving point to his own witty lines, and creating great merriment ever and anon by his droll by-play. In sustaining the fun he was most ably supported by Mr. W. T. Buck as Sister Ann, and Surgeon H. Marks as Shacabac.

A word is now due to the twelve ladies who took part in the chorus as Blue-Beard's Lady Helps. Their dancing was graceful, and more than once demands were made for a repetition. Eighteen men of the R. H. A., R.A., Royal Fusiliers, and Worcester Regiment, as guards, slaves, and attendants, made a splendid show. Their marching was as a matter of course perfect, and therefore a vast improvement on the often badly-trained supers one is accustomed to find in performances of the kind. The march in the last act was particularly clever. By the kind permission of Major Mackenzie and Officers of the 2nd Grenadiers, the string band of the regiment most appreciatively performed the duties of orchestra under the conductorship of Captain Heyman of the Marine Battalion. The dresses were very pretty, and were evidently designed with a view to the most pleasing blending of colour, a result which was attained. In regard to the staging, Captain Hobday merits every praise. The tableaux were most artistically arranged, and the "business" introduced was decidedly clever. Whoever conceived the idea of the make-up of the camel must be credited with some originality, although it is a question of the "hind legs" having to trot backwards with his load felt particularly comfortable. Be that as it may, the "hind legs" acted his part well, and quite deserved his share of the applause which greeted the camel. The scenery, too, painted by Captain Hobday, would have done credit to a good London theatre.

In conclusion, it is to be regretted that we shall see "Blue-Beard" no more by this company. Certainly we are not to lose Captain Hobday and Miss Pottinger, who were the life and soul of the piece; but it will be long ere there can be got together so excellent and talented a combination, so well in touch one with another and so familiar with each other's acting.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions, paid into the Bank

CONCERT AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCT. 10.

CONNOISSEURS have declared that the Christ Church choir acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. In fact, it was said that on the whole, the "concert" was the best of its kind yet witnessed in this station. The room in the combined Railway Institute was nicely arranged on the night of the 6th inst. with flower-pots, &c., by Mrs. Cole (the Chaplain's wife), and Mrs. Nigel-Jones. Much commendation is due to Mr. Stanyon (barrister-at-law), the "choir-master," for his indefatigable exertions in successfully getting up the entertainment, which was rather an agreeable surprise to many. Thanks are also due to the choir for so kindly coming forward to aid their church.

The opening piece was "Victoria," a beautiful pianoforte duet by Miss Bease, the organist, and Mr. Stanyon, choir-master. Their abilities and the applause they won need no kudos at my hands. The glee, "Since first I saw your face," by the choir, followed immediately after the above, and was well rendered. The intermediate glee, "Sweet and low," which opened the second part, and the final one "Goodnight, beloved" were good; but could have been better with a little more practice. "The Death of Nelson," by Mr. Walter Bease, was highly appreciated, and elicited well-deserved plaudits for their excellent style and time. So was "The lark now leaves his watery nest" sung in beautiful soprano by Mrs. Blees. The vociferous encores was responded to by singing, "For you and me." The clarionet solos, "Grand Fantasie" and "Carnival of Venice" by Band Sergeant Hassell, and the flute solos, "Lover and the Bird," and "Juanita" by Sergeant Campbell (both of he Derbyshire Regiment) were very much appreciated by the votaries of Giovanni Pierlugui da Palestrina. Colonel Hallett's Recitations; "The Relief of Lucknow" and "The Faithful Soul" were well delivered and received. "Anchored" and the "Midshipmate" by Mr. Shipp, of the G. I. P. R. were sung in his usual good and happy style. The "Trio" was a delightful treat. Miss Stanyon's soprano, Miss. Bease's contralto, and the choir-master's tenor, in "O Memory" blending so sweetly was pronounced charming. The comic songs (in character), "It always comes round to me," and the encore song "Children's Voices" by Lieut. Munn, R. A., were all that could be desired, and caused much laughter. "Maying" was a pretty duet by Mrs. Nigel-Jones and the Rev. T. E. F. Cole. The padri's tenor gained appreciation, and he appeared quite "at home;" Mrs. Jones also sang "Come back to Erin." Mrs. Burke, with a soprano voice in "Gates of the West" say well. "Come into the Garden, Maud," was the last song of the night by Mr. Stanyon. Of course It was much appreciated. I omitted to mention that the choir-master presided at the piano during the entertainment; except on two occasions when Miss Bease and Mr. Montgomery, C.S., took his place.

The "Calico Fancy Dress Ball" is a thing of the past. It seems to have been a misnomer, as the majority of the members wore ordinary evening dress. Be that as it may, the evening's "hop" to the strains of the 18th B. I. B. and was a decided success. Another farewell ball to the officers of the 37th Battery R. A. is to be given in the Nerbudda Club. I hear that the Derbyshire regiment is shortly to give a concert in their theatre rooms.

The Derbyshire regiment, I am glad to say, is now almost free from fever, and public health has much improved. The Jubbulpore College has no pretension to be an imposing structure. It was formerly a madhouse! The Rajkoomar School is under the same roof. At present there are only two sons of Rajahs as students, the others being the sons of Zemindars under the kind care of Mr. Young, the Principal. What seems to me a most absurd order has been issued by the Inspector-General of Schools, C. P. and C. I., to the effect that all students in colleges should wear turbans. Would not collegiate caps and gowns be preferable. As I am writing the heavenly artillery warns us of more rain, which is not needed.

INDIAN LIBEL CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While I was reading the article on the "Indian Libel Cases," in the *Saturday Review*, copied for your readers in a recent number of the *Gazette*, it struck me, that the sections in the Indian Penal Code dealing with criminals in libel cases are hardly adequate to stand as a terror in the way of such worthy people as have exposed themselves in the *Exposure Gazette* cases. For when we consider, that any number of wretched sheets can be daily published by persons who live on extortion, libel, and sedition, who may not have the slightest shadow of facts or foundation for what they write, and yet the only penalty they have to pay for their conduct is but a simple imprisonment of two years—the punishment, I submit, is not at all proportionate to the crime. We know that in most of these cases the culprits have neither reputation nor money at stake; they are picked up from the lowest stratum of society and dubbed editors of trashy rags, by persons who always choose to pull wires from behind the scenes, who owe a grudge to the victim of their scandals, and who are directly interested in these publications. To talk of two years' simple imprisonment, as a wholesome terror, to these men, is, to my mind thinking too poorly of human nature. What, for instance, is two years' simple imprisonment to the editors of the *Exposure Gazette*. Why a Chagan or a Bramachary would look upon the prospects of a couple of years' change of weather to her Majesty's House of Correction, with as much concern and uneasiness as you would feel at the idea of returning to duty after a short holiday spent at Poona or Mahableshwar!

Under these circumstances, I think, the best way of putting a curb on the vermins of the vernacular press is to make the libel section of the Indian Penal Code more rigid, or to put it more correctly, less lenient than at present. There is no necessity whatever for going to Gagging Acts. Only if it were left to the discretion of judges to impose either simple or rigorous imprisonment, ample justice would be done to and an effective check put in the way of such men as were lately before the High Court. There should be no misgiving on the score of this increased power being abused in even a single case. Our past experience, as to the way in which punishment is meted out to culprits in many, I may say all of the Indian courts, assures us, that with this enhanced punishment while the Chagans and the Bramacharies of the Native Press can be sufficiently punished for their flagrant mischief respectable persons brought before magistrates for slight indiscretion or rashness of the pen will be as secure as at present. There is yet another aspect of the matter, to which I should like to call your attention. It is not always an easy matter to bring even a confirmed scandalmonger before a court of justice with proofs sufficient to convict him. The trouble, worry, and enormous expenses of exposing such deliberate libellers can only be borne by men like the Chief and the Councillors of Bhownugger. Then again the Thakore Saheb and his European, Parsee, and Hindu advisers are too well-known to us to suffer in the slightest degree, by the audacious cross-examination to which they were recently subjected at the High Court. But just think of a less fortunate, though equally honest, and equally innocent man, who has to guard against any bias that such cunning cross-questions may leave in the minds of people who cannot often well see through things. How many men will care to stand all this simply to send their reviler to prison for a couple of years, which to him is a sort of holiday, as he is relieved of the worry of having to find means for his wretched existence—a duty which the Government cheerfully take upon themselves, while the man takes life as easy as he can for the time being? Your remarks in yesterday's *Gazette* have induced me to submit these observations, and encroach upon so much of your valuable space.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM V. R. RANINA.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 are reported as follows:—

In the month of Aug. 1890.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	50,91,157	1,75,65,428	2,76,56,585
Exports	4,27,944	9,29,593	13,57,452
Net Imports	46,63,213	1,66 35,92)	2,12,99,133

To the end of the month of August 1890 (Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,69,99,477	5,92,61,049	8,62 60,526
Exports	23,48,785	51.83 533	75,32,318
Net Imports	2,46,50,692	5,40,77.516	7,87,28,208

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91:—

Coin and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1890	9,917	59,72,5 9	60,68,506
To the end of the month of August 1890 (Progressive)	97,53,944	3,35,34,155	4,32,93,099

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1890	8,47,008	51,00,020	59,47,028
To the end of the month of August 1890 (Progressive)	92,17,929	3,38,19,008	4,50,36,937

"MONY ane blames their wife for their ain unthrift." Did you bring home that SAPOLIO which your wife wanted? SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. But she knows that. Agents—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE following evidence was recorded by the Factory Commission on Monday:—

The Commission, at 7 a.m., visited the Bhedwar Flour and Woollen Mills, and walked over the premises. Within the last five or six days the woollen portion of the work has been stopped, because the Municipality was going to prosecute them for a nuisance. The two industries have been worked together for about five to seven years. The Municipality compelled them to separate the wool-cleaning from the flour-grinding, and to work the two industries in two separate buildings. The Commission selected the following witness, who has been a long time employed there:—

Mahadoo, son of Pertabsing, deposed he was 35 to 40 years of age, and a native of the North-Western Provinces. He was married, but his wife was in his country. He had a house in Jaunpore which belonged to his father, and about 40 bigahs of land. He went last to his home in October last, and stayed there six months. He had been employed in the mill, for the last 15 years. He was himself working in the mill, and also supervised the work of others. He got Rs. 17 a month. He began on Rs. 10. He sent about Rs. 100 to his home every year. He was a monthly servant. No boys were employed there. About five women came to work there daily. They came at 8 and went at 5 p. m. They cleaned the grain. They got about three annas a day each. The work was very easy now for women. No change was required. The women got no mid-day rest. They brought their food, and ate it there. The women came to work or not as they pleased. They were not fined. Flour mills were not stopped at all. There were no holidays, but the work-people stayed away when they wanted a holiday. In his opinion it would be an excellent arrangement to give one holiday in the week. In his opinion it was well to earn money for the holidays, and also good to rest the body for those days. If they all closed on Sunday it would be convenient. Some would go to mills giving holidays and some to those giving more work and therefore more pay. If there was work to do they must come on holidays. He never absented himself. They got holidays on festival days. They should work at fixed hours instead of this present arrangement of dawn and dusk. In his mill it was a small business, and those who wanted to go out for food were allowed to do so. He took his meals in the mill. There was a separate place where he cooked and ate. He lived there. There was no limit to a labourer going out for necessary purposes. He got paid on the 15th of the following month. All got paid on the 15th. The day-labourers got paid daily. If a workman wanted an advance for any special reason he got it. They were not required to give notice. He had not heard of a case being taken to court for arrears of pay. The master should provide for injured workmen. His master would do that. They were not fined in the mill.

The Commission then visited at 8 a.m. Messrs. Ramkrishna Manekjee and Brothers' Ripon Copperworks. The day was being observed as a general holiday, but a few workmen had come to clean the machinery. There were about 53 operatives employed here. Among them are three or four apprentices who are about twelve years of age, and who are learning the work. This factory gives one holiday to its workmen in the month. This is given on the day before the new moon.

Yessoo, son of Mahadoo, said he was about 50 years of age, and was a Mahratta by caste. He was employed on general duties in that factory. He was married and had a child, a girl of 15 or 16, who was also married. She had never worked as a mill-hand. His country home was in Alibagh. He went home twice a year for about eight to ten days each time. His home was quite close. Eight or nine months ago he went home last. He had been employed fifteen years in the mill. He worked in other factories for 10 or 12 years. The general rules regulating the factories were alike. He got Rs. 15 a month. He was a monthly servant. He lived near the mill. The three boys employed in the factory were aged from 10 to 15 years. The boys worked the same hours as the men. There were no women employed there. If women and children were given four holidays, men should also get them. If they worked hard and began at daylight and went away at dark, they should have a day's rest. They would go to the factory giving the four days' leave. The monthly servants would be pleased. But the piece-workers would murmur at loss of wages. They most close on one day. The workpeople would see their friends if they all had holiday on one day. He preferred Sunday. He got one holiday regularly every month on the day before new moon, and he got besides about 15 days' holidays on native festivals. The holiday they got there once a month was practically a complete holiday. Some of them come for a little cleaning. About ten days in the year he was absent besides the holidays. When he went to his country his wages were cut, but if he stayed away for a day or two his wages were not cut. It would be well to fix the hours of coming and going. At noon they got one hour's leave every day. They began work there at 8-30, and if there was work, stayed until 6 p. m. He came there after having had his first meal. At noon he went home for another meal. Besides the above hour, he went to drink water twice for about five or ten minutes. He got his pay monthly fifteen days after it was due. A monthly-paid servant must give notice. But no notice was given to the workmen. In that factory their master did not discharge any one, and no notice was given. If there was no work there they sat idle and got their pay. They could not get trained men easily. He did not know of a single case, in which an artizan of his acquaintance went to the court for his wages. There had been no wounded or injured workmen there for these fifteen years, but the masters should maintain the injured workmen. This man was particularly asked whether in his opinion there were boys living in his neighbourhood, whose parents would like to send them to work for half-day, and go to school for half a day. He replied in the affirmative, and said there were many, and the arrangement would be a good one.

The Commission next visited the Bombay Flour Mill Company, one of the largest and most scientifically arranged flour mills in this country. There are altogether 130 hands employed, but they work two shifts night and day. The first shift begins at 6 a. m. and goes at 6 p.m., and the next shift remains for 12 hours at night. The work chiefly consists in the men watching the machinery. They do not touch the wheat or flour in process of working up. The manager, Mr. Thomas Lee, very kindly took us over the whole mill, from which we selected the following witness:—

Babajee, son of Vitu, aged 25, caste Mahratta, said he was married, but had no children. He was a resident of Ratnagiri, and had a house and fields there. He visited his country every two or three years and was last home about four months ago. Witness had been employed in the Bombay Flour Mill for the last five years, and had worked in no other mill before. There were about six women employed, who came at 7 and left at 5-30. They were not overworked, and got an hour's rest in the middle of the day; they were only employed as sweepers. In the mill they got four holidays in the month on Sundays, when the engine usually stopped at 6 a. m. beginning again on Monday morning; but when there was pressure of work the mill ran on Sundays, and a holiday was given on Monday. His monthly wages was about Rs. 15, but when he did night shift work, he got a quarter more pay for that than for day work. He could not say which shift of the two was the better one. He preferred a mill which gave holidays. The day to be selected should be left to the owner, but he preferred Sunday. They were paid for Sunday cleaning work at the same rate as if they had worked a full day. He was satisfied with the hours 6 to 6, and was not tired. They could not leave the mill in the middle of the day, but could leave for necessary purposes. He went out about three or four times a day for five or ten minutes. He was always paid on the 15th. A month's notice was not required; they got permission to leave and got their pay. Last year a man was laid up from injuries received at the mill for two months and a half, but he got his pay for the time.

The Commission also visited the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Corporation, Limited, at 2-30 p. m., and were taken round the factory by the manager, and the following witnesses were selected:—

Parvobai, about 16 years old, a widow, was a silk winder, and had been one for the last four years. She lived close to the mill, and during the half hour's recess allowed went home. She went about 6 a. m. and left at 6 p.m. The women kept the same hours as the male operatives; they left only five or ten minutes before the men, and not like the cotton factory women an hour before. Women who had children were allowed to leave the mill at 9 for an hour; again at 12, and again at 3 p. m. They got a Sunday every fortnight, but no pay for it. She would like four holidays even with a little less pay. They got leave when they required it, but if they stopped away without leave, two days' wages were cut, as they could not find trained hands to take their place at short notice. She began work when she was a child of 10 and worked full time. She used to feel it had then. If she had a son she would put him to school and would prefer half-day work for him. She got paid a month in arrears.

Note.—The boy is an intelligent child of about 12. He was certified to be 12 on the 14th February, 1890.

Luxmon Vithu, a Mahratta, said his father was dead. He gave his earnings, Rs. 6, to his mother. Had been working only two months but full time. He was a doffer. His work so tired him that he could not attend the night school. He began work in the Gordon Mills and the Empress Mill, where he used to get Rs. 6. He served in both altogether a year. They got a Sunday holiday every fortnight. Also got half an hour at 12-30. There were no boys in that mill who were working nine hours.

Note.—The witness is a native of Benares. There are a large number of North-West Provinces men employed in the silk industry.

Munawar Manulla, about 43 years of age, and a resident of Benares, was employed as a warper. Was married and had three children. Had been working in the silk factory for five years, and had worked in no other place. He was paid by piece-work, and earned about Rs. 11 last month. The boys in his mill worked full time. In his opinion it would be better if the younger boys did a little work and learnt a little. Formerly the women used to come at 6 o'clock, but for the last three and a half years they came at 7 a.m. They left at 6 p.m. The work for them was not too much. He thought holidays were better than extra pay. He would like Friday. The mill was completely closed on Sundays and the machinery cleaned on Saturday. He took leave when work permitted. Two days' wages were cut if they were absent a day without leave. They were also fined for being late. The work was not voluntary. They had to stop to the end and were sent away when there was no work. He got his pay on or about the 23rd, but it would be better for them if they could be paid on the 15th. The owners provided for the injured hands. Fines went to the company. They had no dispensary. They should have a school for children.

Yesterday, in the early morning, the Commission visited the Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Iron Works at Byculla, inspecting the Colaba Mills in the afternoon, and to-day they will pay a visit to the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, and her Majesty's Mint Works, leaving by to-night's mail train for Ahmedabad, where they will half for four days.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND THE INCOME TAX.

THE following correspondence is forwarded to us by the Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for publication:—

To the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Simla, the 18th September, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th July, supporting the contention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that—

(1) the orders for the assessment to income tax of the profits on goods consigned to agents for sale in India should be withdrawn;

(2) the question of the continuance of the income tax should be taken into consideration.

2. In reply I am to refer the Chamber to the letter, of which a copy is enclosed, which has this day been addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

3. In paragraph 9 of your letter, the Chamber urges that because Europeans and Eurasians pay a duty on the spirits, wine, and malt liquor they consume, they have a claim to be exempted from payment of income tax. I am to observe that the whole of the duty on imported spirits is not paid by the classes mentioned, and that the taxation on spirits made in the country, which is seven times as great as the import duty, is almost entirely paid by natives of India, who also constitute the bulk of the assessees under the Income Tax Act. Apart, however, from these considerations, the argument that consumers of alcoholic drinks should be exempted from income tax because the liquor they consume is subject to duty, does not seem to be a sound one.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Cawnpore, 1st October, 1890.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4342 of the 8th ultimo, and to convey the thanks of the Committee of this Chamber for the copy of letter No. 4339 of same date, addressed by the Government of India to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. They are glad to learn that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide "to hold the orders for the assessment of profits of consignments in abeyance;" and further, that if "the Government of India should decide to renew the attempt to tax the profits of consignments, the intention of Government, and the means which it proposes to adopt, will be made public before orders for assessment are issued."

2. They regret that para. 9 of the Chamber's letter of 8th July was not more clearly worded, it being evident from the comments made thereon in the letter under reply that what they meant to convey has been misapprehended. The Chamber does not hold, neither was it intended to imply, "that consumers of alcoholic drink should be exempted because the liquor they consume is subject to duty." The desire was to point out that the average Anglo-Indian is heavily taxed through the medium of the duty on imported wines, spirits, and beer; that the cess is practically drawn from this section of the community only; and that if it is at any time shown to be necessary and just to further augment their contribution to the revenue of the Empire, this could be done by increasing the duty on imported liquors—a fairer, cheaper, less offensive and irksome means of taxation than is the income tax.

3. It is unquestionable that the amount realised on spirits made in the country is much greater than that derived from imported liquors, but the sum paid per individual consumer is much less; as also the duty per gallon, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the case of spirits manufactured after the native method, the relative figures being Re. 1 per gallon, irrespective of strength, against Rs. 6 per gallon of London proof.

4. My Committee accept the fact that the duty on country-made spirits "is almost entirely paid by natives of India, who also constitute the bulk of the assessees under the income tax;" and it seems to them that this constitutes a good reason for the abolition of the latter tax, and, if financially necessary, the enhancement of the former. In Great Britain the high level at which the minimum is fixed frees from the income tax a large percentage of the people whose only important tribute to the imperial revenue is in the shape of the duty laid on the liquors they consume.

5. I am instructed to state that the Committee are sorry to see that the Government evidently does not consider the question referred to in paras. 10 and 11 of their letter of 8th July, of "a re-imposition of the import duty on the finer qualities of fabrics which are not and cannot be manufactured in India," a matter for discussion or consideration; although such a tax as already stated could not be considered "protection" in any sense of the term, while it would produce a large amount of revenue, and be paid by the richer classes solely.

6. As regards the letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, my Committee thoroughly appreciate that "there is no class of the Indian community which derives greater benefits from British rule than do the commercial, banking, manufacturing, official and professional classes," and that their contribution to the wants of the State should be in proportion to their wealth; and they believe that these fully accept the fact of their indebtedness and duty to Government for the degree of protection and business facilities enjoyed under the present administration. It is not, however, the obligation of being called upon to meet a fair share of the expenditure of the Empire that is objected to; but that the income tax system in this country is an unquestionable defective attempt to accomplish the end aimed at. Almost any form of indirect taxation that would bear on the classes above referred to would be accepted by them without demur, even were the incidence per head considerably heavier than is nominally the case now.

7. I am to say that, with all due deference, the Committee feel that they cannot endorse as a correct view of the position that "the specially objectionable features, to which discontent and hostility to the tax are in great part due, have ceased to exist." They acknowledge that "no taxation of which the burden comes home directly to those who pay it can be said to be acceptable to such persons;" but they dissent from the proposition that this is the chief cause of the unpopularity of the income tax. The reason of the disfavour with which it is regarded is, the Committee consider, because it is not, and cannot be, applied fairly; is galling to those who are over-assessed, and held in contempt by those who manage to escape paying their proper share; while one and all resent the forms, returns, &c., called for in connection with its collection, and having to expose their affairs to the inspection of officials, and, in some instances, finding that they must propitiate the assessors.

8. Doubtless, complaints as to the working of the tax are less general than they were, and fewer instances of misconduct on the part of the assessing and collecting agency have been brought forward lately; but this does not mean that abuses have practically ceased to exist, or that its administration has greatly improved. It is in the nature of the Asiatic to protest against and to endeavour to evade direct pecuniary calls when made on him; and on finding this useless, to accept the inevitable for as long as he considers it such. Hence the attitude at the moment can but be described as one of sullen submission. Anglo-Indian mofussil traders have, as a rule, a better knowledge of the vernacular than is possessed by their compeers in the seaboard towns, are more intimately connected with the classes constituting the bulk of the assessees under the income tax, the latter converse with them with greater freedom and give expression to their feelings much more openly than they would think of doing in course of conversation with Government officials; and the Committee are assured that the income tax is as greatly disliked and gives rise to as much discontent to-day as it did when introduced in 1879, under the guise of license tax; to hold otherwise, they beg leave respectfully to submit, would imply nearly as great a misconception of the feelings of certain classes of the people as was shown in 1856-57.

9. They do not mean to insinuate that the income tax would, under any circumstances, evoke overt manifestations of disloyality; but hold that it is undoubtedly alienating an important section of the community who are naturally well disposed towards Government; while the substitution of an indirect cess in its place would be the signal for a heartfelt demonstration of gratitude from every quarter of the country.

10. With reference to paras. 11, 12 and 13 of the Government of India letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the working of the tax, I am directed to quote the following case:—A number of Europeans are employed by the Opium Department, during the weighment season, for two months, on a salary of Rs. 150 per month for that term, yet Government deducts Rs. 3-2 from their monthly pay, i. e., charges them on the basis of an income of Rs. 1,800 per annum, although these men, in many cases, when their temporary engagement is over, fail to get other employment, and have to exist on a sum much below the taxable limit. They can apply for a refund, but, under a ruling of the Government of Bengal, not until the end of the year. This, together with the other formalities to be gone through and complied with, practically means that it is impossible for 9 out of 10 of them to procure a rebate. With such an example thus set by Government in the treatment of its subordinate European employes, it is easy to understand what natives in remote districts have to put up with at the hands of the Deputy Collectors, Tehsildars, &c., who make the assessments.

11. From the contest of para. 7 of the letter under reply, it might be held that Government contemplated a modification of the salt and petroleum duties, in preference to withdrawing the income tax should a permanent surplus be secured that would allow of a reduction in taxation. My Committee trust that this is not really the case. The consumption of salt had increased from 22,723,359 maunds in 1868-69 to 31,394,857 maunds in 1888-89—(vide Statistical Tables of British India), and the petroleum trade has expanded to a most notable extent during the past two years. The tax in both instances is cheaply collected, on a system that permits of but few abuses, affords a large and annually increasing source of revenue, is accepted without murmur, causes practically no discontent, and is not looked upon nor felt to be a burden by the consumers of either commodity. In fact, both cases appear to constitute in practice as perfect forms of taxation as could be devised under the particular conditions existent in India. Government have now had considerable experience of the abuses that attend direct taxation, and of its general unsuitability; and I am to say that the Committee of this Chamber hope that they are correct in beleiving that it is not intended to abrogate or modify such smoothly-working and unobjectionable fiscal measures as those above referred to, with a view to maintain or further extend direct taxation, which has never, and will never, cause anything but dissatisfaction and animosity amongst the people of this country.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. B. WISHART, Secretary.

THE SEIZURE OF IMPROPER PICTURES.

ABBA KARIM and Mahomed Haji Joosub, who were charged by Superintendent MacDermott, of the A Division, with being found in possession of and selling pictures of an improper nature in a shop, near the Jooma Musjid, were placed at the bar before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. At the last hearing of the case Abba Karim, the servant of Haji Joosub, was convicted of the offence of selling such pictures.

Mr. Little appeared for the Crown, and Mr. D. D Davur for the defendant.

Further police evidence was recorded in reference to the measures adopted for ascertaining whether the accused possessed improper pictures and were in the habit of selling them.

Abba Karim, the next witness, deposed that he sold illegal pictures to a policeman whom he did not know at the time. Hajee Moosa, the brother of the accused, was present at the time the pictures were purchased. The shop belonged to his master, who paid him 10 annas per day. The photos were his, and he had been selling them for a long time.

Cross-examined, witness said he did not know that it was wrong to sell these photos. His master sold them but he did not.

As the evidence of the Inspector would be more or less the same as that of Superintendent MacDermott his Worship did not think it necessary to record it.

His Worship, in reviewing the evidence, said it was very clear that the pictures were sold by Abba Karim in the shop of Mahomed Joosub and the proceeds of the sale were received by him, who was more or less in the character of a servant, in the shop of Mahomed Joosub. The money had been placed by him in the cash-box. But this statement was not corroborated in the evidence of the police constable Govind, who did not say whether the box contained any money or not. If the accused had chosen he could have set up a defence that he was not aware that such pictures were in his shop, and if so, they were there without his knowledge, and that some person might have out of enmity informed the police about it to get him into trouble. This would have thrown a different light upon the matter. But in the absence of such evidence, it would show that these pictures were in the shop.

Mr. Little thought it was particularly clear from the evidence of Superintendent MacDermott, the police constable, and Mahomed Karim, that the shop was in the possession of Mahomed Joosub. Mahomed Karim sold these pictures as a servant of the accused, and consequently the pictures must have been in his possession for the purpose of sale. When Abba Karim was asked to sell the pictures he sent the brother of the accused for the master of the shop.

His Worship, in convicting Abba Karim under Section 292, ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. Mahomed Haji Joosub was convicted under section 293, and mulcted in a sum of Rs. 100, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate remarked that the fine in this case was a great deal smaller than the one previously inflicted in a similar case brought by the same Superintendent. It was with great hesitation that he could come to the conclusion that accused was guilty of the offence. A great inducement had been offered him in the sum of Rs. 10, which the police had tempted him with.

The pictures were ordered to be destroyed.

THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case of Alice Bunker and Shapoorjee Framjee vs. Rustomjee Cursetjee, an engine-driver, in the G. I. P. Railway Company, Framjee Cowasjee Daroowalla, Rustomjee Cowasjee Daroowalla, Mahadoo Babajee, and Cullian Canjee, was resumed before Mr. Richardson, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate. The charge is that the two complainants Alice Bunker and Shapoorjee Framjee were assaulted by the five accused on the 26th August last. Mr. R. D. Setna, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. L. De Souza and Mr. Morojee Cassinath defended the accused. The Magistrate after recording the evidence of another witness for the prosecution, the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. De Souza, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, urged that it was incumbent on the prosecution to assign a motive for this alleged assault, and the motive assigned was that the woman Alice Bunker, who was under the protection of Rustomjee Cursetjee, had gone over to the complainant Shapoorjee, the liquor shopkeeper, at Piquet Road. He (Mr. De Souza) contended that if there was any ill-feeling from this source, it was from Shapoorjee and Alice Bunker, rather than on the side of his client Rustomjee, the driver. His client had only repented of the connection he had formed, and was only too glad to get rid of the woman, and on the first available opportunity he had sent her off to London, but unfortunately the woman had changed her mind and returned to Bombay from Aden, and had passed over to the protection of the other complainant, Shapoorjee Framjee. Mr. De Souza further added that his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay had exerted himself very much to reclaim this unfortunate woman, but without any success. Mr. De Souza then commented at some length on the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, and stated that it was a most cowardly aggression practised by Shapoorjee Framjee and Alice Bunker on the second and third accused, who were respectable young men, and who had no reason whatever to be mixed up in such a disgraceful affair. It was their object to annoy Rustomjee Cursetjee, and for this purpose this assault was alleged to have been committed on them. The Magistrate here adjourned the case in order to hear evidence for the defence.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(LATE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION)

THE following is the summary of the prospectus for 1890:—

The President's Prize, opens to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 700 and 600 yards; Rifle, S; M H; M H, C M B L.

The Holkar Prize opens to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 500 yards; Rifle S; M H M H; C; M B L.

The Bhownagar Prize open to members only No. of prizes 28, 1st Prize Rs. 100 and 27 Prizes Rs. 400; distance 200 yards; Rifles S; M H; M H C; M B L.

The Nizam's Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 900 yards; Rifles S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Governor's Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 800 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Kolapur Cup open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st Prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400 distance 500 and 200 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Gaekwar's Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 900 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Meakin Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 800 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Member's Match open to members only No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 600 and 500 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; M B L.

The Long Range Contest open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st Prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 1000 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; A R; M. B. L.

The Oodeypur Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 900 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H, C; A R; M B L.

The Travancere Prize open to all comers, No. of prizes 28. 1st prize Rs. 100 and 27 prizes Rs. 400; distance 800 yards; Rifle S, M H; M H, C; A R; M B L.

The Janjira Prize (the Sportsman's Contest) open to all comers, No. of prizes 10 ... ize Rs. 50 and 9 prizes Rs. 100; distance ... and 100 yards; Rifle any double or single barrel.

The Commander-in-Chief's Prize open to N C O and Pts of Reg Army, No. of prizes 20, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 19 prizes Rs. 275; distance 500 and 600 yards; Rifle S; M H; M H C.

The Bayley Volunteer Contest open to all Volunteers, No. of prizes 20, 1st prize Rs. 100 and 19 prizes Rs. 275; distance 500 and 600 yards; rifle M H; M H C.

N B.—S Stands for Snider; M H for Martini Henry M H C for Martini-Henry Carbine; M B L for other Military Breach Loaders; A R for Any Rifle.

MEDALS FOR AGGREGATES.

I R A Gold Medal and Championship:—Highest Score; in first 12 Matches.

I R A Silver Medal—2nd Highest Score in first 12 Matches.

I R A Bronze Medal—3rd Highest Score in the first 12 Matches.

N R A (Wimbeldon) Silver Medal—Highest Score in Matches I II III V & VI.

B P R A (Bengal) Silver Medal—Highest Score in Matches IV VII VIII & IX.

H R A (Hyderabad) Silver Medal—Highest Score in Matches I IV V VII & VIII.

S I R A (Southern India) Silver Medal—Highest Score in Matches II III VI & IX.

B P R M (Bombay Presidency) Silver Medal—Highest Score in Matches X XI & XII.

Any number of entries allowed in Match XIII (The Janjira Prize Sportsman's Contest) Match XIV (the Commander-in-Chief's prize) and Match XV (The Bayley Volunteer Contest); these three matches may be shot off on each day during the meeting after the ordinary matches are concluded or during any four days fixed by intended competitors after obtaining the sanction of the Council.

The following are some of the important changes which have been made in the Rules and Prospectus of the Indian Rifle Association this year:—

I.—The time allowed for holding a meeting has been extended from four days to ten. Competitors having the option, by a majority of votes of finishing the shooting in a lesser number of days than ten.

II.—The order of the matches in the Programme may be altered with the permission of the Council.

III.—Of the Members of an Affiliated Club, only Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates will be considered to eligible to shoot as Associates.

IV.—Two Local Secretaries for one meeting are allowable where shooting is conducted simultaneously on two ranges.

V.—Frames for targets may be either of wood or iron.

VI.—Ties—Rules for ties have been removed from the Rules; all ties in matches this year shall be decided by equal division of money prizes, and in the case of ties in aggregates, position shall be decided by the highest score in individual matches commencing with the last match and counting in the inverse order.

VII.—Where firing takes place on two ranges, and where there is a Local Secretary in charge of each range, the squad which has finished a distance on one range may, at its option, commence another distance without waiting for the completion of the shooting on the other range.

VIII.—The number of prizes has been increased from 230 to 386, and their aggregate value from Rs. 6,300 to Rs. 6,900.

THE WINTER RICE CROP.

THE following preliminary forecast of winter rice crop in Bengal up to the 15th September has been issued:—Character of the rainfall as affecting the crop.—The preparation of rice-land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces; and the anti-monsoon showers which fall in April and May are, in consequence, of considerable importance in these parts. During this period the rainfall in East and North Bengal was in excess of the normal, but it was somewhat deficient in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal. The amount of rain received in these districts was, however, sufficient for the ordinary requirements of rice cultivation. In the rest of the province, including the western districts of South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chutia Nagpore and Behar, the preparation of rice-lands commences ordinarily in May, and a few premonitory showers are then required for the purpose, before the commencement of the monsoon about the middle of June. During the first part of May there was no rain, but in the latter half copious and frequent showers fell over the whole province. Then followed a period of fair and settled weather, which continued till the end of the third week of June, when the monsoon set in. During the latter half of June, the rainfall was abnormally heavy and almost continuous over the whole province. In July and August, which include the transplanting season, the fall was again very excessive throughout North Behar, moderately heavy in North Bengal and South Behar, and nearly normal in Chutia Nagpore, but on the whole deficient in Orissa and South-West and East Bengal. The dficiency was marked over a belt of country in the South of the Province, including Singbhoom, Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs. A slight loss of crops resulted in these parts from this cause.

It does not appear that the excess of rain which fell during the latter half of June, July, and August in Bengal, particularly in North Bengal and North Behar, injured the rice crop to any extent, although it led to floods and inundations in many parts of the province, and thus caused considerable damage to the crop.

Floods.

THE MANCHESTER TRADE AND THE SHIP CANAL.

THE shippers who export Manchester goods to India and China embarked on the 24th ult. the weekly party visiting the Ship Canal works. Nearly 100 of them met at Pomona early in the morning, and under the guidance of Mr. W. J. Crossley, deputy-chairman of the Works Committee, and Mr. Marshall Stevens, had a pleasant trip to Warrington and back. Like all other visitors they were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the work and with the great progress which has been made. Invitations were accepted by the following among other firms: Findlay, Campbell, and Co., 56, Dale-street, Piccadilly; Galbraith and Co., 74, Princess-street; Gellatly, Hankey Sewell, and Co. 17, Albert Square; Glazebrook, Steel, and Co., 11, Mount-street; W. Graham and Co., 48, Sackvillestreet; James Greaves and Co., John Dalton-street; C. P. Gunnis and Co., 54, Princess-street; Herford and Tomkinson, 39, Dickinson-street; Hewitt, Houghton, and Co., Lloyd's House; Ralli Bros., 37, Peter-street, Reiss Bros., 11, Quay-street; Geo. Robinson and Co., 109, Princess-street; D. Sassoon and Co., 57, Dickinson-street; E. D. Sassoon and Co., Princess-street; Sidebottom and Hardie, Lower Mosley-street; C. Sassoon and Co., Dickinson-street; and Geo. Woolley and Co., 68, Sackville-street.

After luncheon, which was served at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Wilderspool, Mr. Gilbert Beith, M. P., proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and the company. He said the directors had an enormous work in hand; he questioned if a greater had been undertaken in this country. They were prosecuting the work with great skill and energy, and now, two and a half years after the commencement, it was in a forward state and they had every expectation that the canal would be complete within the specified time. He had no doubt the result would be favourable to the shareholders, but that was not the most important consideration. The greatest consideration was the effect the canal was certain to have upon the great community whom it would serve—(hear, hear), and particularly upon the great city of Manchester. He spoke from a little experience for his business was in Manchester, though he resided in Glasgow. Glasgow owed its prosperity very largely indeed to the Clyde, which was little more than a tidal canal. Manchester differed from Glasgow in one respect—it was situated in the midst of a district perhaps the most industrious and wealthy in the world. Surrounding Manchester, and along the canal, was a population of something like 7,000,000. About Glasgow there was nothing like that number of people. The population of the whole of Scotland was only 3,750,000, or little more than half the population close by the Ship Canal. Moreover, the people in the canal district, besides being the most industrious in the world, possessed immense wealth, and the canal would act, much as the Clyde had acted in Scotland, and would bring an enormous flood of business and increased wealth. He expected that the industrial development and the wealth of the district would greatly increase, as the direct result of the canal, before ten years should pass. (Cheers.)

Mr Robert Barclay, speaking in support of the motion, pointed out that the comparison Mr. Beith had made between Glasgow and Manchester was very important, and, proceeding, said the early difficulties the canal had had to meet were now happily overcome; the sneers that had been applied to the undertaking were heard no more, and friends and former foes were now united in the brief that the scheme could be carried into effect, and that the success of Manchester would be greatly enhanced thereby. Manchester, no doubt, was in special touch with the industrial feeling of the large district of which it was the centre. Between the working people of Manchester and those who controlled the large concerns of Manchester there was a touch of sympathetic pulsation which existed nowhere else. (Hear, hear.) This sympathetic and industrious population were interested not only in making money by mercantile pursuits, but in developing industries which would be a lasting benefit to the country, and would find employment for the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. J. Crossley was received with applause on rising to reply. After referring to the excellent material employed in the construction of the canal, and the equally excellent workmanship put into it, he said he had heard during the morning doubts expressed as to the possibility of getting the waterway complete within the specified time. It was true there was much to finish and to clear up; and a good deal of pressure would have to be put on to overcome, in time, certain difficulties in the way of dredging, but there was very little doubt that within a month or two of the specified time the work would be finished. (Cheers.) The directors had every reason to believe that the work would be done very near the specified time, but nobody could tell to within a month or so. They hoped to open the first section, the one reaching from Eastham to the Weaver, early next year, and then ships would be able to sail into the Weaver pool. When that was accomplished the shareholders of the company would see an excellent piece of work complete, and about a year after the first section was opened the whole of the canal would be ready for traffic. (Cheers.) The opinion expressed by Mr. Beith respecting the effect the canal would have upon Manchester had been the opinion of the directors all along. They were confident that the results would be most beneficial. They had felt that whatever might be the view of Liverpool respecting perhaps a little damage at the start, the ultimate increase of trade would more than recoup them, and railway companies and all sorts of organisations would share in the benefit. Probably those who had made the trip along the banks of the canal had seen what splendid building sites the company had to offer all over the works. Already the directors had had many offers for sites, but they had not thought it politic to close with any of them at present. They felt that the value of the land would be very much increased when the canal was open. (Cheers.) In many cases the prices offered were higher than the directors paid, and therefore there was an excellent prospect of immense profits arising from the partition of spare plots. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marshall Stevens, who was called upon by Mr. Crossley to give a few figures, said that 810,000 Manchester bales and cases were shipped to India alone, from Birkenhead, last year, the weight being something like 218,000 tons. For these goods the price of the carriage from Manchester to Birkenhead, not including the cartage in Manchester was something like £92,000. The Ship Canal Company, in fixing its rates and charges, had adopted the principle of reducing the cost of carriage from Manchester to the sea by 60 per cent, and upon that basis the saving which would be effected within 18 months from now, upon the goods he had specified, would be £45,000. provided that the canal were used. The shippers of these goods could not save the £45,000 unless the Canal Company were paid the other £45,000 for carriage. (Laughter.) The time for talking of steamers that would not come to Manchester was now passed; no such steamers were afloat. (Hear, hear.) The apprehension that particular lines of steamers would be prevented from coming to Manchester by sentiment or anything else need not exist. The canal company had not, so far, called the steamship owners together to ask them whether or not they intended to run their steamers to Manchester, but a dozen different steamship owners on the east coast were anxious to jump into any trade that might not be taken up by the general lines. (Cheers.) The company could guarantee that ships would be at Manchester, ready to take goods to Calcutta and Bombay, immediately the canal was opened. (Hear, hear.) Speaking next of the China trade, Mr. Stevens said he might mention that Mr. Alfred Holt, chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who had naturally opposed the Ship Canal in the past, and who was largely interested in the shipping of goods to China, had applied for the China berth from Manchester—(cheers), knowing as he did that if his steamers did not leave Manchester for the east, somebody else's would, and would cut him out. He mentioned that as an instance, though he did not like picking out particular cases, and might add that the last remark he had made also applied to the Mutual line. He did not think it would be necessary to go outside any of the existing lines, and the directors had no wish to do so. The existing lines would have the first chance, but they would not have an opportunity of saying whether or not it would suit their purpose to come to Manchester after the canal was open. They would have to guarantee that their steamers should come to Manchester at the opening of the canal, or they would lose the opportunity. Concluding, Mr. Stevens said the bulk of the cargoes now taken to Calcutta and Bombay came from the district of the canal.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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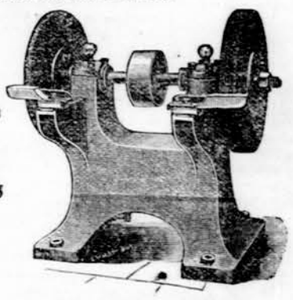

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MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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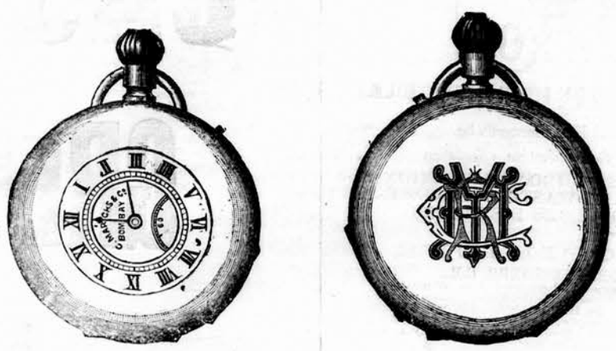

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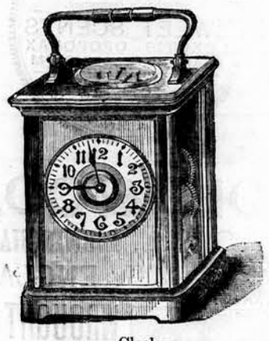

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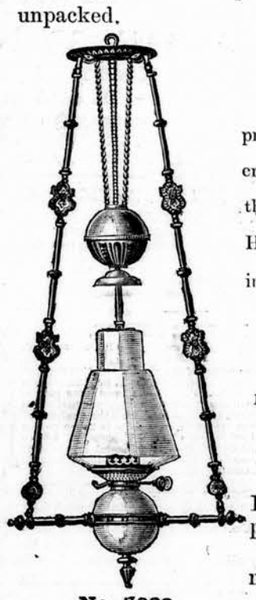

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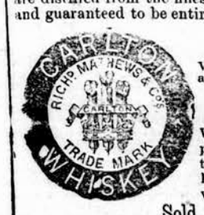

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